MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

VOL. III. NO. 265 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1915. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
7th Nov.	Khyber ..	9000	....	..
14th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
21st ,,	Medina ..	12500	....	..
28th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11500	....	..
6th Dec.	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
12th ,,	Khiva ..	9000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th ,,	Kashgar ..	9000	....	..
2nd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
9th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Khyber ..	9000	....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
4th Nov.	Nankin ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000
18th ,,	Malta ..	7000	Moloja ..	12500
2nd Dec.	Novara ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
16th ,,	Nellore ..	7000	Moldavia ..	10000
30th ,,	Sardinia ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
1916				
13th Jan.	Nankin ..	7000	Medina ..	12500

For accommodation and further information apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
2nd Nov...	Fultala ..	Australia via Malbar Coast and Colombo.
2nd Nov...	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.
6th Nov. *	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with s. s. "Dwarka" for Persian Gulf (passengers only).
5th Nov...	Chakla ..	Persian Gulf Ports (Subsidiary Mail.)
9th Nov...	Dilwara ..	East and South African Ports.

* or on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Wakasa Maru..	K. Itsuno	6327	27th Oct.	7th Nov
Penang Maru..	S. Muradzum	5280	3rd Nov	13th Nov
Yebosh i Maru..	H Nojiri	4068	6th Nov	18th Nov
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4622	18th Nov.	30th Nov.
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwabara	6126	1st Dec.	13th Dec.

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Ume Maru ..	3016	S. Nakayama	6th Nov.	19th Nov.
Ikuno Maru	3939	T. Wakazawa	21st Nov	2nd Dec.
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchigami	28th Nov.	9th Dec

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Habitual constipation is very rebellious to treatment. The use of liver pills and other purgatives gives only temporary relief. Kasagra is pleasant and certain in action, and *will cure.* D 18

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
			1915.
City of Delhi ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 13th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris ..	A & C	9239	..	24th Nov.
City of Marseilles	A & C	8280	..	16th Dec.

Fares.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	620
London via Marseilles.....	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool.....	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Colombo	Hoilo
Rangoon	Penang	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kuala Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar.	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 24.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,00 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Zymole Trokeys clear the throat and revive the voice—important facts for all who talk or sing. Their widespread popularity shows their value. B 16

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S. S. Olympia..	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6398	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne	2nd Feb. ,,
		R.D., R.N.R.	
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th ,, ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—
W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Basra.
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Fransqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Gaskell, Esq.. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank Ltd.)
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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta.	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay.	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore.	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar.	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin.		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos: 108 & 1439

NEW NECKWEAR FOR MEN

Batswing Bow Ties, in Rich Brocade Silk, Barathea, Foulards, etc., etc. . . . Rs. 2.
Extra Long Wide-End Ties in Irish Poplin, Club Stripes, Rich Brocades, Crepe-de-chine, etc., etc. . . . . Rs. 3.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd
Telephone BOMBAY. No. 2728.
POONA. SECUNDERABAD.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY,
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA,
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 421

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port
Changchun	London	Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	San Francisco
Hankow	Mukden	Shanghai
Harbin	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	(Australia)
Honolulu	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
Los Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)		Tokyo
		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent
40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,277
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BY APPOINTMENT.
GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 2,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1885.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY
MOTOR CAR	GUARANTEE
MOTOR CYCLE	PLATE GLASS
BICYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
LIVE STOCK	DRIVING
ACCIDENT	ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-1½, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's.
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
20/2 Harrison Road, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies: Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cases cataract in four weeks. No pain, no harm Rs. 3 per week. Two day's medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —Most popular hotel for Europeans on the hill. Excellent view. Tiled floorings capital cuisine. Charges moderate.
Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 2190

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED a GUJARATI GRADUATE with S. L. Pay Rs. 45. Apply Principal, Gokuldas Tejpal High School, Kalbadevie, Bombay. 2202

WANTED by educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED—TWO CHUMS to share a large room in a well appointed flat on the Apollo Bunder. All modern conveniences. Good table. Apply "X. Y. Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

WANTED SECOND-HAND BOILERS 150 lbs. pressure or more, also cotton press machinery. Write to C. M. HIRAKHANWALLA, 2234 Jalna.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a Graduate to teach English and History. Also a Certificated Drawing Master able to teach up to the tenth class. Apply PRINCIPAL, London Mission High School, Mirzapur. 803

WANTED EUROPEAN HEADMASTER, salary starting Rs. 350, free quarters, rising Rs. 500. Immediate joining essential on appointment.—Apply DIWAN MANGALSEN, Gujranwala, Punjab. Only best men need apply. 802

WANTED PAYING GUESTS in large and breezy flat, in Wodehouse Road. Electric lights and fans. Accommodation for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent cuisine. Immediate entry. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1005

WANTED—A Lady Superintendent for the Girls' English School, Bhavnagar. Pay Rs. 200. Service pensionable. Candidates should apply with full particulars to—
THE DIRECTOR OF STATE EDUCATION,
861 Bhavnagar.

WANTED by the Jind State an Electrical Engineer to take charge of all electrical works in Jind State including an installation of 5 engines recently erected at Sangrur. Thorough knowledge and experience of oil engines and electricity necessary.—Applications, in the first instance, stating salary required, with copies of testimonials, to be sent to THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, Government Punjab, Lahore. 804

WANTED A LADY SUB-ASST. SURGEON for the Chhinkhadan State dispensary on pay of Rs. 100 p.m. with free quarters partly furnished. Apply to the undersigned with copies of certificates and testimonials.
MAHANT BHUDHAR KISHORE DAS,
Feudatory Chief,
Chhinkhadan State,
2218 Central Provinces.

WANTED an experienced, young, energetic, Dehra Dun passed man, for FOREST OFFICER'S POST in Maihar State. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply, stating age, caste and qualifications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) including copy of the last pay certificate received by the applicant from the employer, to
Mr. W. V. SIR DESAI,
Dewan, Darbar,
926 Maihar, E. I. Ry.

WANTED.

WANTED one SECOND HAND STEAM ROLLER in good order, weighing about 10 tons. Apply stating price to Maralatdar and VICE PRESIDENT, SALSETTE. 2198

WANTED—Two trained certificated LADY TEACHERS for the Sultania Girls' High School, Bhopal. C. I. Salary according to qualifications. Apply PRINCIPAL Alexandra High School Bhopal. 2217

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY (Senior. Trin Theory and Practical) would like to hear of a few pupils for elementary Piano tuition in the neighbourhood of Girgaum Parsi pupils preferred. Apply to Box No. 590, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2154

WANTED ambitious youths to undergo EXPERT PERSONAL TUITION in "SLOAN-DUPLOYAN" Shorthand. "TOUCH" Type-writing, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Correspondence, Book-keeping, etc. Fees suit all pockets. Proficiency Guaranteed and Situations Secured. Educated "helpless" Orphans Admitted Free.
CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
46, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.

THE POST OF FIRST ASSISTANT to the ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR to GOVERNMENT has fallen vacant *Sub Pro tem* owing to the deputation of the permanent incumbent on other duty. Pay Rs. 250-25-400. Applicants who must be men of literary taste and must have good knowledge of English, Gujarati and Marathi should apply to the Oriental Translator to Government, Secretariat, Bombay, with particulars about age and literary attainments. Persons already in Government service are not debarred from applying but should obtain the permission of their official superiors. 2239

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—40 H. P. FIAT MOTOR BUSS 15 seater. Apply to JEHANGIRJI JOSHI, near Fire Brigade, Hornby Road. 2245

FOR SALE—"GUBRUDER KNAKE" Ebonized case cottage piano in excellent condition Rs. 425 or offers. Apply to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano. etc., in one lot to No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2193

FOR SALE—VERTICAL BOILER, Cochrane Maker, 125 lbs. pressure, 11 N. H. P., used for two years only.
New Copper Circles, 5/8in. and ¼in. thick and 8ft.—3in., 8in. and 5ft.—6in. in diameter. Apply to D. B. PATEL, Rupa Villa, Cumballa Hill. 1010

FOR SALE—AERATED WATER FACTORY, worked by Electric Power with all its accessories, bullock carts, etc. For particulars apply to AMERICAN AERATED WATER FACTORY, Charni Road, near Cama Baug, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. 1009

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

TO LET—Matarpacudy Road, Mazagon, a detached BUNGALOW with garden. Apply WITHIN. 2219

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

SMART VICTORIA with fast and quiet Waller horse available for hire on monthly moderate terms. Please apply J. B. MISTRY, c/o Central Bank, Ld., Allice Buildings, Fort. 1003

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply
MANAGER,
Watson's Annexe. 2194

TO LET at Apollo Bunder a first floor flat with 2 bed rooms Dr. and Din. etc., rent Rs. 130 p.m.
To let a top floor flat with 3 bed rooms, Dr. and Din. from 1st December or January.
To let in Colaba Causeway 1st floor from December rent Rs. 65.
To let in Cuffe Parade a ground floor flat with 3 bed rooms, Eng. bath rooms from 1st December.
To let one top floor flat in Centre Line with 3 bed rooms etc.
To let a top floor flat in Wodehouse Road Colaba, Rent Rs. 100 from 1st December and another one for Rs. 120.
To let a ground floor flat with 6 rooms in Middle Colaba rent Rs. 130 p.m. on two years lease.
To let a ground floor of a bungalow from 1st January, overlooking harbour with 3 bed rooms, el. lslfs.
To let a first floor flat in Mid. Colaba with el. ls. rent Rs. 75 p.m.
To let a large Bungalow from January either separately or in parts, rents Rs. 300, Rs. 250 and Rs. 150.
To let a sep. bangalow from January in Mid. Colaba with garden stabling and servants quarters, rents Rs. 225 p.m. Apply.
ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY,
Telephone 2569.

TO BE LET.

TO LET at Andheri, Marzbanabad Road, one storeyed bungalow with stables, well and a large compound. Apply MEHTA, c/o Breul & Co., Home St. Bombay. 2244

TO LET.—DEVLALI, Camp View, fully furnished, large Bungalow water laid. Now in the occupation of J. W. Stokes, Esqr., from 15th November next. Apply to JAMSHED & SONS, Empress Hotel, Devlali. 950

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods. Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

TERRACE ROOM.—TO LET—From 1st December, an airy terrace-room, with Bath and W. C. (flush) attached. E. L. and Fan. Private entrance. Apply to Box No. 150, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1915 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on Saturday the 20th day of November 1915, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed with the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes, whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Dated this 1st day of November 1915.
JAMSHEDJEE JEJEEBHOY.
2235 Sheriff of Bombay.

S. S. "CITY OF PARIS."

ARRIVED ON 5TH NOVEMBER 1915.

CONSIGNEES are requested to take delivery of their CARGO as per Bill of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.
EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(Killick, Nixon & Co.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay. 2242

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 6,000,000 lbs. of Hay; (2/3 to be delivered at the Kirkee Military Dairy Farm near Holkar's Bridge and 1/3 at Wadgaon Depot). Suppliers should send in their tenders to the undersigned upto noon of 15th November, 1915.
Security deposit as usual.
(Sd.) G. R. PANDIT,
for Assistant Director,
Dairy Farms, Southern Circle.
Poona,
Ghorpuri, 12, Victoria Road. 2229

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifteen per share will be paid on and after the 15th instant between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company No. 329 Mint Road, Fort, Bombay, on production of share certificates to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 29th October 1915.
By order of the Board
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS,
Agents.
The Assur Veerjee Mills Ltd.
Bombay, 5th November, 1915. 2247

NOTICE

FOR the convenience of intending bidders the date for the receiving of tenders for the manufacture and supply of liquor in the Rajpipla State, under revised conditions is altered from the 11th November, to 20th December, 1915. A copy of the new conditions together with the form of license to be issued will be furnished on application to the undersigned.
(Sd.) P. H. DASTUR,
Dewan, Rajpipla State
Nandod, 3rd Nov. 1915. 2240

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that RUSTOMJI BOMANJI AVASIA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.
SCHEDULE.
All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground being a portion of the land registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 16342 and New Survey No. 3650 situate lying and being at Byculla Parel Road in Albian Terrace without the Fort and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 714 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Fazandar under No. 3 and by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 7437 (1A) and 7437 (1D) Street Nos 25A and 25D and bounded on the East by a private passage common to the premises now being described and the property formerly of Mr. Jamsedji Nusserwanji Tata and now of Gaimai Nalwali on the West by the aforesaid Parel Road on the North by the property of Oomer Peer Mahomed and on the South by the private passage common to the property now being described and two floors and the rear building consisting of a ground floor and one upper floor the property of Mr. Jamsedji Nusserwanji Tata together with the front building consisting of ground floor and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 6th day of November, 1915 2241

REWARD OF RS 500.

A BUNDLE OF G. C. NOTES for Rs. 7,600 was lost by the Mehta of the undersigned on the afternoon of the 4th instant, between Kalbadevi Road, Mumbadevi and Jakeria Masjid. Any one bringing the said notes to the undersigned will get a reward of Rs. 500.
ISHERDAS GORAKHRAM.
392, Kalbadevi Road,
5th November, 1915. 2243

NOTICE.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be CLOSED TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late SIR ROBERT LAIDLAW. The funeral takes place TO-DAY. 2238

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS SORABJI. COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT KUMBHARWADA STREET, NEAR NULL BAZAAR OUTSIDE THE FORT, BOMBAY.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, under the instructions from the Administrator of the estate and effects of the Mortgagee, Pandurang Anant Barde, and on account and at the risk of Bai Laxmibai, widow, and Bai Santoobai, daughter, respectively, of the Mortgagor Laxman Ramjee Kapde, the Mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 19th day of January, 1909, and made between the Mortagor, of one part and the Mortgagee of the other, sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 10th day of November, 1915, the undermentioned property on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon:—
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 127 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with messuages, tenement, dwelling house or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1879, and New No. 9012, Old Survey No. 249, and New Survey No. 4947, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 7605, and Street No. 131, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the Kumbharwada Street, on or towards the North by the property of Ganesh Oomajee, and on or towards the South by the property of Rama Gangajee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaoker, Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office, 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th November, 1915.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the extra subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street.

SALE ON THIS-DAY SATURDAY THE 6th INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK AND BLACKWOOD OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD HIGH CLASS FURNITURE.

THIS-DAY SATURDAY the 6th November at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Fort, Hornby Road, opposite Bhatia Bag, Goculdas House ground floor, (where the furniture has been removed for auction) the rich, new designed, teak and blackwood office and household furniture consisting of cane arm and armless chairs, rich tapestry lined drawing room suites, glass door cupboards, almyrahs, marble top tables, tiled top teapoys, low and easy chairs, book stands, show cases, reclining sofas, writing and lady's tables, screens, benches, paper rack, cupboard, photos, leather and tapestry lined sofas, table lamps, phonographs, records. Handis, etc., etc.
The above furniture is on view.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th Nov. 1915.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI
(ANANG VILAS.)
This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.
DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM
Rajkot, Kathiawar.

AMERICAN DENTIST.
Dr. H de GRAAF
MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
DHOBI TALAO.
PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS
Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60.
Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.
All work guaranteed for five years.

An irritated throat is quickly soothed by Zymole Trokeys. They increase the throat secretions and strengthen the vocal cords. Nothing better for public speakers. B-20

AMUSEMENTS

9-30 **EXCELSIOR THEATRE** 9-30
p.m. SEASON EXTENDED ONE NIGHT MORE p.m.
TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW, SUNDAY!
Maurice E. Bandman presents:—
THE BANDMANN OPERA Co.
In the late Geo. Edwards' Popular Musical Comedy.
"BETTY"
"BETTY"
"BETTY"
Now Crowding Daly's Theatre, London.
Book by Gladys Unger. Music by Paul A. Ruben.
"Betty is one of the daintiest musical comedies produced in London for years."
Prices:—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1. PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

6-30 **EXCELSIOR THEATRE** 6-30
p.m. To-morrow Sunday at 4-30, 6-30. Bandmann Co. at 9-30 p.m.
A SPECIALLY SELECTED HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
The creators of "CABIRIA" in another masterpiece.
"AN OPERA SINGER'S TRIUMPH"
Beautifully acted picture-play by the famous ITALA Co.
A stirring story of stage life, containing a wonderfully realistic EARTHQUAKE SCENE.
An extraordinary scientific film.
"THE MOVEMENTS OF THE HUMAN BODY."
THE PATHE FRERES SCIENTIFIC SERIES.
Extremely interesting. A Screaming Farce-comedy
"GENTLEMEN OF NERVE."
CHARLES CHAPLIN as usual. One of them.

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Near Crawford Market. Telephone 1882.
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
The Nordisk Company's Great Masterpiece
A TERRIBLE NIGHT AT SEA
5,000 Feet. 4 Reels.
A NAUTICAL FILM DRAMA.
This is a subject, original and romantic fresh and interesting, holding the attention without intermission from start to finish. It has a story far removed from the ordinary with a number of strongly dramatic and spectacular incidents. The WRECK and the RESCUE scenes, the EXPLOSION on board the vessel, the descent from the LIGHTHOUSE by means of a rope, and the man's struggle for life as he is slowly SUCKED DOWN IN QUICKSANDS, are all horribly realistic.
THE GAUMONT GRAPHIC.
Predominant Newsfilm.
Showing H. M. The King, H. M. The Czar, and other latest war scenes from FRONT.
CHARLES CHAPLIN
CHARLES CHAPLIN
The well known Prince of Comedians.
The man who makes the world laugh in a screaming and roaring farce.
"HIS NEW PROFESSION"
3 Shows Nightly:—7. 8-45, 10-30, (S. T.)
Extra Prize Shows, SATURDAY, SUNDAY, MONDAY. 5-15 to 6-45. (S. T.)
Popular Half Rates. No Advance in Prices.
Write for Illustrated Booklet Free.
COMING. COMING.
THE GREATEST EVENT IN THE HISTORY OF PICTURE PLAYS.
A Screened Version of the most criticised book ever published.
The Celebrated Novel by VICTORIA CROSS
FIVE NIGHTS.
7,000 Feet 5 Reels.
Watch for the opening date here.

SKATING RINK
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
Thursday, 11th November
at 9-30 p. m.
Entire new stock of Skates
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

MAXIMUM Insurance protection and MINIMUM of cost guaranteed by the
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE
Company, Limited.
For particulars apply to:—
FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.
Managing Director,
AGENTS WANTED.
67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Don't give way before your task, gather renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves. 6

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

Liverpool, Nov. 4th,

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" Sales of East Indian ..	600
" Imports	17,000
Mid. Americans	6.92+ 7d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.55+25d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	11.65—14
Jan. March ..	11.87—13
New York Official noon call ..	11.69— 3
Jan. March ..	11.91— 2
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. ..	11.53—13
March ..	11.75—11

CLOSING RATES.

Liverpool, Nov. 4th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close.
Nov.	6.68	4
Nov.-Dec.	6.67	5
Dec.-Jan.	6.67	5
Jan.-Feb.	6.68	4
Feb.-March	6.68	4
March-April	6.67	5
April-May	6.67	5
May-June	6.67	5
June-July	6.64	6
July-Aug.	6.62	5
Aug.-Sept.	6.47	6
Sept.-Oct.	6.34	6
Oct.-Nov.	6.30	6

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov 4th.

M.G. Bengal Good ..	.. 4.85
" " Fully Good	.. 4.95
" " Fine ..	.. 5.10
M.G. No. 1 Oomra Good	.. 5.25
" " " Fine	.. 5.55
" Broach Good ..	.. 6.20 +5
" " Fully Good	.. 6.35
" " Fine ..	.. 6.50
" Scinde Good ..	.. 4.75
" " Fully Good	.. 4.90
" " Fine ..	.. 5.05

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 4th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	28,000
" Exports to Great Britain	6,000
" " to Continent	18,000
Futures at New York Jan. ..	11.74 unchgd.
Futures at New York Mar. ..	..11.94—1
Spot Cotton at New York ..	11.80 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans..	11.67 (mutilated)
Futures at New Orleans Jan. ..	..11.64+1
Futures at New Orleans Mar. ..	..11.86+1
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7⅞
Demand Bills	.. 4.64.00
Silver Commercial Bars	50

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Nov. 4th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	56,700,000	Inc.	500,000
Public Deposits .	45,500,000	"	5,600,000
Other do. .	95,800,000	Dec.	3,900,000
Govt. Securities .	18,900,000	"	No change.
Other do. .	98,500,000	Inc.	1,900,000
Notes and Gold .	41,700,000	Dec.	200,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 29% of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 4th.

Bar Silver Spot..	24 7/16+3/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Small offerings, India and China. Continental buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	4⅞ Unchanged.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	5
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅛
" " " " 6 " ..	5⅛
Interest day to day loans	3½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£1,016,000

The sum of £500,000 previously earmarked for Egypt has been released.

Ex: on London at Paris Fcs. 27.56 unchgd

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 4th.

3½ % 1925—1928..	£90½+½
4½ % 1925—1945..	£96.9/16—3/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Nov. 4th.

WHEAT.

No sellers of Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rates are Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

Rates are Nominal.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Nov.-Dec. Sellers unchgd. 44/3

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Pure Basis Nov.-Dec. Sellers unchgd 63/6

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship 3% Nov.-Dec. unchgd 57/6

Toria Rapeseed 3% Nov.-Dec unchgd 32/3

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. paid unchgd 64/6

Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. 62/6

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) November-December Sellers 61+1s.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Hull paid. £9/13/9+8s. 9d.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£89½
Standard Copper G.M.B	£74—¼
Copper Braziers	£102
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter	55
Tin Plates I.C Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4% F.O.B. Liverpool.	£18-10-0
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	£4-6-0

Unchanged.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta November/December.	19/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi November/December.	19/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta November/December.	20/10½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi November-Dec.	21

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Nov.-Dec. Sellers	2/6+½
Ceylon Rubber Nov. Sellers	2/6½+¼

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 5.

This morning the market was steady with new Broach quoted at 280 and subsequently advanced 2/3 rupees on receipt of steadier advices from the other side.

Some business was reported in new Bengals, and Akolas, but ready cotton was olny in small demand.

At Colaba the market was closed out of respect to the memory of the late Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

We Quote:—

Good Broach April	281½
F. G. Bengal January	220½
FineAkola January	251

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths:	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Broach	..	..	280/1	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	231	250	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Bengals	223	..	..	Nov. 1915
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	223	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Khandesh ..	239/0	..	..	"
M.G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M.G. Warthia, Hinganghat	266	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Nagpore	263	..	..	"
M.G. Akola, Khgm. ..	251	..	..	..
M.G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pelgam	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomrawatee ..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Westerns	..	..	..	Dec. 1915
M.G. Bengals	220/0	..	..	..
H.G. Bhangalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 4th November, 1915:—

Cotton	4,344 Bales.
Wheat	7,611 cwts.
Linseed	4,050 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	4,192 "
Ginjeellyseed	2,832 "
Groundnuts	689 "
Castorseed	10,315 "
Rice	2,990 "
Myrambollams	1,080 "
Cottonseed	2,061 "
Mowraseed	149 "
Gram	1,328 "
Joowar	1,380 "
Maize	209 "
Barley	2,942 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Nov. 5th 5-30 p.m,

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 15 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 0 0	6 14 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	45 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	7 1 0	7 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 15 0	7 5 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore.	7 15 0	8 5 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7 15 0	8 5 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 10 0	8 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	38 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 14 0	8 6 0
Groundnuts	34 0 0	....
Mowraseed	3 12 0	4 2 0
Forward.	**Rs.**	**a. p.**
Wheat April-May. ..	6	14 0
Linseed May	9	1 3
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	43	0 0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	42	0 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	41	0 0

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4d.
D.-D. Mail	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. Dec.

Bank's Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do. forward	1s. 4 11-32d. Dec.
Do. 6 m-s. ready	1s. 4 9-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	190½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	135½
Do. Shanghai	176½
60 d-s. Yokohama	154½

BULLION

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-0-6
Australian Do.	24-4-0
Bombay Do.	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-14-6
English Dragons	15-2-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	62-4-0

PETROLEUM.

Bombay. Nov. 4th.

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited, Brands:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip Gl	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	8	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Gl.	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair . ..	4	6	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair ..	4	1	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Gl.	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair ..	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair	4	9	0
Rising Sun Cases per case	4	15	0
Anchor Cases per case	5	1	0
Shell Cases per case	5	8	0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

At the yesterday's share market business was on a limited scale with no change in prices either in jute or coal.

Coal:—Bengal 798, Baraboni 112½, Raneegunge 28¼, Teetulmuri 11 7/8, 18.

Jute:—Alliance (prefs) 102, Budge Budge (ord.) 340, 341, Clive (ord.) 85, 85½, Empire (ord.) 17¾, 18, Hooghly (ord.) 25¾, 26, Kanknarrah (ord.) 328, Kamarhatty (ord.) 231, 232, Lawrence 7 per cent. (pref.) 112, 113, Standard (ord.) 240.

Baled jute market was steady and unchanged. No fresh business was reported. Loose jute was quiet, practically not going on. Heavy goods are steady.

Buyers of (a) twills for November at Rs. 42 and 28, and for Jan. at Rs. 28. There is renewed enquiry for salt nitrates.

Hessians for near are dull and neglected with bazar holders anxious to quiet and there is a very wide margin in consequence between their rates and mills. The principal interest centres in July-September when a considerable trade has been done at Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 13-8.

WHEAT EXPORTS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

According to returns published by the Department of Statistics, exports of wheat during six months (April to September) on Government account amounted to 533,400 tons valued at Rs. 6,89,00,000 of which 507,200 tons were shipped to the United Kingdom, 14,400 tons to Gibraltar for orders, 1,200 tons to Malta, 5,666 tons to Holland and 5,000 tons to Australia.

Shipments on private account during the same period amounted to 115,200 tons valued at Rs. 15,000,000 of which 98,000 tons were exported to the United Kingdom, 12,700 tons to France, 3,100 tons to Cape Colony, and the remainder (1,400 tons) to Maskat, Aden, Bahrein Islands, Hongkong, East Africa, Natal, Turkey (Asiatic), Red Sea ports and to other countries. Exports for the six months April to September are 38 per cent. in excess of those of last year and 38 per cent below those of 1913.

INDIAN TEA INDUSTRY.

PROSPECTS BRIGHTENED BY WAR.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

A report on the production of tea in India in the calendar year 1914 has been issued to-day. The following extracts are taken from the report:—The year was a prosperous one for the tea industry. Production during the year surpassed the record crop of 1913. War has certainly had beneficial effect on the tea trade, which was fortunate in having a large outturn coupled with high price. This price level was maintained throughout the year by the increased demand in the consuming markets. In the local markets however, business was less satisfactory than last year. The despatch of British troops to Europe made a considerable difference to the demand for tea in India itself.

The total area under tea in 1914 was 6,22,600 acres, which is 2 per cent. greater than that in the preceding year. The area abandoned in the year was 3,900 acres, while new extension (including replanting in areas abandoned in the previous years) amounted to 16,400 acres. Thus the net increase during the year was 12,500 acres. The total exports by sea improved by eleven million lbs. or nearly four per cent. as compared with 1913-14. The decrease in exports to Russia and other important markets of Indian tea was made good by increased shipments to the United Kingdom.

The prospects of the tea industry continue bright. The demand for supplies for troops coupled with the prohibition of the manufacture of Absinthe in France and of the sale of Vodka in Russia will no doubt result in a larger demand and (according to some) a demand which may temporarily outstrip production. It may be interesting to note that the exports by sea from British India of Indian tea in the present year are 14 per cent. higher than in the corresponding period (April to August) of last year. Exports in five months of the present year (1915) are 11,65,80,001lbs. more than in the corresponding period of the year under report (1914) and 1,51,36,000lbs. more than normal. Owing to the times being abnormal it is unsafe to estimate with any pretence at accuracy the immediate future of tea position.

ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS LTD.

The twentieth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Assur Veerjee Mills Ltd. was held yesterday at the Company's Registered Office No. 3209 Mint Road, Fort under the presidentship of Mr. Khimjee Assur. The Director's Report and Audited statement of Accounts made up to 30th June 1915 was approved and adopted.

A dividend of Rs. 15 per share was declared and made payable on and after the 15th instant.

Rao Bahadur Kessowjee Nathho Sailor the retiring Director was re-elected.

Mr. Mooroba Narayan was appointed an Auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 200 a year.

The Shareholders passed a vote of thanks to the Agents for their generous gift of one-third of the commission viz. Rs. 29,133-16-6 for the benefit of the Company. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

G. SAJAN & Co.
TILE & MARBLE
MERCHANT SCULPTURE
& MONUMENTAL SUPPLIER
POST No. 4 BOMBAY

Is your step elastic? No reason why it should not be. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract gives you energy—lends a spirit and dash to your walk and actions. 9

It's Wonderful!! What is?

Why!! "THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY"

Now Showing!!
5th Instalment!!

The film which possesses originality and "bigness," that distinguishes it from all other moving pictures!!

It stands alone!!!

The portrayal of a strong intricate story, in a clear and concise way—shallowness and sin delicately treated—featuring the versatile—Florence La-Badie—as the heroine.

Time.—SATURDAY & SUNDAY
4-45 p.m., 6-30 p.m.,
8-15 p.m. & 10 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW 11-30 p.m.
MONDAY NEXT, 8th inst.,
MATINEE 5-15 p.m.

OLYMPIA CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
BOMBAY.
Telephone 1266.
Manager, LESLIE H. ROTH.

TIME—WEEK DAYS.
7 p.m., 8.45 p.m.
& 10-30 p.m.
MATINEE 5-15 p.m.
Every Saturday & Sunday.

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER
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GERMAN PILSENER
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY
The Largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.
ASAHI BRAND
STAR BRAND
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Sub-Agents: D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.
D. D. BARIA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIGINAL FIRM OF
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EST. 1890
71, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank.
If your **EYES PAIN** or fail to give you normal sight, DO NOT HESITATE to consult us at once.
Our OPHTHALMIC SURGEON from the ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC (MOORFIELDS) HOSPITAL is always on our premises to give advice to purchasers of glasses and examine eyes retinoscopically FREE OF CHARGE.
Our prices are moderate and our stock is of the very best manufacture. All our lenses and frames are guaranteed to be made on scientific measurements and given at shortest notice.
The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government High Officials, Members of the Legal and Medical Professions, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinions we hold is a sufficient recommendation for our scientific working and high quality of goods.
"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.
An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for all sore, ulcerated and week eyes. Price Re. 1.
An illustrated essay on the Eye containing useful information sent post free on request.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.
DON'T FAIL TO STEP IN AND VIEW OUR DISPLAY OF
INDIAN AND ENGLISH JEWELLERY.
SILVERWARE, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, CROCKERY AND CUTLERY.
FANCY LEATHER GOODS AND PERFUMERY.

Silver Cigarette Cases Rs. 9-12 to Rs. 65.

Manicure Sets, from Rs. 3-8 upwards.
JAVERI BROS. & Co.,
Baria Mansions, Opposite Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

"NOVOPUSPOL"
It is an improvement of our renowned Floral Hair Oil. It is made from purest vegetable oil and is tinted a delicate emerald green. The perfume is exquisite.
Price Re. 1 per bottle.
ESSENCE OF "AGURU"
Made from the finest selected Aguru wood. Used as an incense in ancient times. Used as a perfume to-day. Can be used by everybody for its moderate price.
Price 2 oz. phial As. 12. 1 oz. phial As. 7.
"COLD CREAM OF ROSES"
An excellent lubricant for inflamed, chafed or rough skin and a soothing application for chapped lips and hands. Invaluable for winter season, delicately perfumed never decomposes, being free from lard.
Price As. 7 per tube.
"CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER"
A rose-scented and rose-coloured dentifrice for everybody and for every day use at a moderate price.
Price As. 2 per tin.
"EMERGENCY SET"
Invaluable in all accidents and emergency. No ... should be without it. No traveller should forget it.
25 items in a decent Box a...
THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMA... WORKS Ltd., Calcutta.
Agents:—NATIONAL AGENCY, KALBADE... R...

TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT

AT THE IMPERIAL

WHEN THE LAST 3 EPISODES

OF THE AMAZING FILM

THE PERILS OF PAULINE

WILL BE PRESENTED.

A strange adventure inside a submarine which has been sunk to the bottom of the sea.

MISS PEARL WHITE

A THRILLING FIGHT WITH A GORILLA ON THE EDGE OF A HUGE CLIFF.

Pauline gets wrecked at sea and takes refuge on a target which is being bombarded by the big guns of a dreadnought.

AND

Finally the end of "OWEN" and the happy conclusion of the love episode of Harry and Polly.

THE LAST SIX PARTS ARE THE MOST INTENSELY THRILLING AND WE URGE YOU TO COME AND SEE THEM.

Time—Saturdays & Sundays: 6-30., 8-15 & 10 p. m.
Matinees: 4-45. On week days: 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

THE IMPERIAL CINEMA

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

Telephone 2020. **CHARNI ROAD.** Telephone 2020.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Catholic Ladies' Association, Inaugural meeting, Instituto Luso Indiano, 5-30 p.m.
Chikitsak Samuha Schools: Opening of Arts and Drawing Exhibition by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Samuha Hall, Girgaum, 4-15 p.m.
Aryan Brotherhood Conferecne, Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, Nov. 7.

P. and O. s.s. Mooltan with English Mails of 22nd ultimo, due at daybreak.

MONDAY, Nov. 8.

Bombay Municipal Corporation meeting.
Cathedral Schools Swimming Club, Annual Swimming Gala, Back Bay Baths, 3 p.m.
"Rukshasimahutva Kankshu," by Lalitukaladarsha Mandli, in aid of Dadar Sarvajanik Wachanalaya, Bombay Theatre, 3 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 Cinema; 9-30 Bandmann Gaiety Co.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

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Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

MEHTA—Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., died yesterday morning at 11-45 a.m. at his residence Nepean Sea Road. Funeral this morning at 8-30 a.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

COLABA, Nov. 5.

Corps Orders by Captain M. M. Sewerby Commanding.

No. 939 Musketry.—Reference Corps Order No. 938 dated 2-11-15 Class Firing for E.. E. Company is cancelled.

No. 940 Warrants.—No 117 and 118 were issued to C.S.M.I., C. D. Lettington to proceed to Ahmedabad on 5th instant in connection with No. 4 Company and returning on completion of duty.

No. 941 Leave.—No. 1723 Gr O'Kelley E., No. 1 Company, is granted extension of leave till December 31st. 1915.

No. 1532 Sgt. Sherren E.A. No. 2 Company, is granted leave from 5th November to 9th November 1915.

No. 1215 Sergt. Grimshaw W., No. 2 Company, is granted leave from 6th November to 10th November, 1915.

No. 4 Company AHMEDABAD.

No. 942 Parades.—Sunday 7th instant and Monday 8th instant Class Firing at 7 a.m. and Section Gun Drill at 5 p.m.

(Sd.) J. DODDS. 2nd-Lieutenant,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

November, 6.

258.—There will be no parade for "E" Coy. on Tuesday next, the 9th inst.

259.—Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "J" (Scots) Company:—
No. 8770 Vol. W. G. Warburton.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Owen V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Esplanade Band Stand this evening, commencing at 6 to 8 p.m.

March .....Le Reve Passe .....Helmer
Overture .....Du Calif De Bagdad ...Boildieu
Valse .....Sobre Las Olas .....Rosas
Selection... Medley of Memories ...St. Quentin
Piccolo Solo .....Sylvia .....Le Thiere
Gavotte .....The Wedding Bells .....Rimmer
Selection .....The Passing Show .....Finck
Tango .....Glad Eyes .....Lotter

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lt-Col. C. B. Baldock and Officers 108th Infantry, the Band of 108th Infantry under the the direction of Mr. E. Colonna Band Master will play this evening the following programme of music at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15.

March.—Baccanale Vedi Napolic Mori Hertel
Overture.—Mirella ..... Gounod
Valse.—Caressante ..... F. Lambert.
Selection.—The Sunshine Girl ..... Rubens
An Oriental Scene.—A Dervish Chorus Scoes
Two Step.—Waiting for the Robert E. Lee Pether

STRING BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Benner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6.

March,—Comrades in Arms ..... Krier
Overture,—Poet and Peasant ..... Suppe
Valse,—Bebe ..... Vessy
Selection.—The Girl in the Train ..... Fat
Intermezzo.—Heart's Ease ..... Macbeth
Melodies from—Our Miss Gibbs ... Monckton
Two Step—Ginger ..... Moritz Wurm

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P. and O. steamer Khyber with the Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon to-morrow.

CHINA MAILS.

The P. and O. steamer Malta with the China Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Monday, the 8th instant.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Owing to the Divali holidays the engagements of the Brotherhood in the Senior and Junior Classes fixed for to-day and to-morrow have been cancelled.

YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY CIRCLE.

The third Divali Social Gathering of this Circle will be held in the Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jiwanji's Lane, on Monday next at 9 p.m. Mr. Vinayek Ganpat Rao, B.A., LL.B., (Cantab) Bar-at-Law, will preside.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT LAIDLAW.

In respect to the memory of the late Sir Robert Laidlaw who was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Bourne Shepherd, the well-wnown photographers, the local branch of their office will be closed to-day.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, at 6 p.m. (B. T.), to-morrow, when Pandit Balkrishna and Pandit Kavi Maharanishanker will lecture in Hindi on "Maharshi Dayanand."

CHIKITSAK SAMUHA.

The opening ceremony of the Arts and Drawing Exhibition of the Chikitsak Samuha Schools, will be held this evening at 4-15 p.m. in the Samuha Hall, Girgaum, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, having consented to preside and open the Exhibition.

CATHOLIC LADIES' ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the Catholic ladies of Bombay, will be held in the Hall of the Instituto Luso Indiano on Saturday, the 6th November at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.) to establish formally an Association of Catholic Ladies and to adopt the report of the Provisional Committee. All Catholic ladies and gentlemen interested in the movement are cordially invited to attend.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS SWIMMING CLUB

On Monday, the 8th instant, the Club's Annual Swimming Gala will take place at the Back Bay Swimming Bath at which members of the Club and their relatives are expected to turn up in large numbers. The space being limited, accommodation has to be reserved for ticket holders.

The sports will commence at 3 p.m. Among other items of interest there will be an 100 yards' Championship Race which is open to any one in the Bombay Presidency, also an open 4 lengths race.

A Competition open to all Boy Scouts belonging to the Bombay Boy Scouts Association and also to the G. I. P. Boy Scouts will be held.

The terms of the race are as follows:—

Boy Scout to drive in at the deep end and on reaching the shallow end he has to pick up and bring back another Boy Scout who is supposed to be drowning. The drowning Scout is to be so thoroughly drowned that he is not to afford assistance of any sort to the rescuer and any infraction of this rule will result in disqualification of both rescuer and rescued.

BOMBAY AND MOSLEM LEAGUE.

THE "BENGALEE'S" VIEWS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

Commenting on Mr. Wazir Hassan's circular letter regarding the forthcoming meeting at Lucknow about holding the session of the Moslem League, the "Bengalee" in the course of a leading article says:—The "Bombay Chronicle" tells us that "it is clear that certain official influences are still at work fostering an idea that the meeting of the League in Bombay is officially considered undesirable." Our contemporary adds that he does not believe for a moment that there is any real feeling of opposition to the meeting among the Bombay Mahomedans and says that there are the strongest reasons for the meeting being held in Bombay. We are entirely of that opinion. We are not of the Mahomedan community and officially we stand outside the League but a spectator sometimes sees more of the game than the actual players and we are deeply sympathetic spectators who wish well to the Mahomedan community. It is in their highest interest that we urge the holding of the session of the League at Bombay during Christmas week. The Indian National Congress will then be holding its meeting at Bombay and the leaders of both the parties can meet and discuss the great problem of the political readjustment which is inevitable after the war as to what programme should be followed and how it should be followed and it should be presented to the British public. Opposition to such a meeting is inconceivable but unhappily should there be any, the Mahomedan leaders should not mind it. They must do their duty to their community and their country. All India is watching their action in this matter with interest and expectancy."

VALLANAD DACOITY CASE.

NINE DACOITS SENTENCED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

TINNEVELLY, Nov. 5.

As soon as the court assembled to-day the Sessions Judge summed up the case to the jury in the Vallanad dacoity case in which 9 Maravares were charged for dacoity. The jury returned an ananimous verdict of guilty against the accused. The judge agreeing with the jury convicted all and sentenced each to seven years' rigorous imprisonment as the dacoity was a premeditated one causing serious injuries.

THE CLEVER ROSSLYN SISTERS.

When the Bandmann Opera Company leaves Bombay on Monday none of the members will leave behind them a larger number of friends and admirers than the three Rosslyn Sisters, Gracie, Sylvia and Elaine, who have been such prominent performers in all the productions of the Company during the last few weeks. To the small company which came here a month ago these three talented sisters were a tower of strength, and to the new and enlarged Opera Company they are an acquisition of great importance. Their versatility is boundless! Such a talented trio is rare even in such old theatrical families as that to which the Rosslyns belong. But one can see in everything they do, whether they are rendering an old ballad, singing character songs or dancing, the perfection that comes from training from infancy. The perfect repose, the instinctive grace in every movement and in every attitude, and the unconscious charm of the true artiste are the outstanding features of everything they do. They are artistes born and trained to perfection. Their great value to a company such as the little Bandmann Gaiety Company with which they first won their laurels in Bombay, is that they are as capable and useful and attractive individually, as they are collectively. Miss Gracie Rosslyn is a dancer who does not depend upon the ugly attraction of the modern negroid craze for success, but has the courage to expound the classic art of Terpsichore, and does so with supreme grace and skill. Miss Sylvia, as a ballad singer, could always hold her own in any variety programme, and Miss Elaine Rosslyn is a character singer and actress of really unique cleverness. As a boy in "To-night's the Night" she looked most fetching and acted with real boyish charm. We shall miss the Rosslyn sisters in Bombay and look forward to their return with eagerness.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

IMPORTING A DAGGER WITHOUT LICENSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Chief Presidency Magistrate has disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector Kassim Aga charged Mulji Purshottam with importing a dagger without a license.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused with some other persons arrived in Bombay from the Soudan on Wednesday last by the s. s. Chapra. After landing, the accused was noticed to be anxious to leave the bunder as soon as he could. He asked one of the passengers, named Kapurchand Kuchra to look after his luggage and get it passed by the Custom's officials in the usual course and left. Subsequently on the luggage being examined by Mr. Hughes, Preventive Officer, it was found to contain a dagger. Kapurchand in whose possession the box was then, made a statement in consequence of which the accused was arrested.

The accused pleaded guilty but said he did not know that dagger are required for such a small vessel as the one he had.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 30, and ordered the dagger to be confiscated.

TORTURING ANIMALS.

Before the Girgaum Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Dr. N. N. Katrak (Chairman) and Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, charged one Assaram Siree, a milkman, with torturing his animal and permitting a diseased animal to go at large.

The Magistrates convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 50, and ordered the animal to be sent to the Hospital. The Magistrates said it appeared from the evidence that the animal was lying uncared for for ten days with a broken leg and sores on body and emaciated and suffering from diarrhoea, and neither the Police nor the Agent S. P. C. A. took notice though the animal could be seen from the main road. It was Mrs. Brady who wrote to Mr. Leslie that led to the discovery of the animal, which would otherwise have died of starvation and exhaustion. Mrs. Brady's note was attached.

Mrs. Brady in her letter to Mr. Leslie said that for the past few days there had been an unfortunate bullock lying on the spare piece of ground exactly opposite Petit Hall on the Nepean Sea Road. It was covered with old sacking and pieces of old matting, and all they could see was its head. On Sunday afternoon last when she passed that side it looked as if it were dying but that day (on Thursday) it was still lying there, and she saw it had some hay grass by the side. It was evidently very much injured and unable to move and the old sacking was no doubt put on to cover up its sores. She, therefore, asked Mr. Leslie to do anything on behalf of the poor animal by getting the officer of the S. P. C. A. for this district to pay a surprise visit to see himself what was the matter and get it removed for treatment or else destroyed. It seemed to be left there to end its days and just kept alive by a little grass and water. She wrote this to Mr. Leslie as she knew he was taking an interest in animals.

The Magistrates convicted the accused and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 50 and ordered the animal to be sent to the Hospital. They warned and discharged him on the second charge.

One J. N. DeSouza was charged with binding his pigs in such a manner as to subject them to unnecessary pain. He was fined Rs. 25.

FIRES IN BOMBAY.

CHILD BURNT TO DEATH.

A fire occurred at Agripada in a three storied house at 2 p.m. which was put out at 2-40 p.m. Four engines from the different stations came to the assistance and rendered good account of themselves. A child was however unfortunately burnt to death.

Another fire took place later in the evening at Tank Bunder, Mazagaon, in one of the wood depots, which abound there. The cause of the conflagration is not known. It began at 7-30 p.m. and was put out at 8-15 p.m. Three or four engines at once ran up and rendered good help. The damage is not known.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Nov. 5.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

John Corbett Hickie, I.A.R., promoted from Second-Lieut. to Lieut.

Lieut. Babusingh Thakur, I.M.S., and Khusal Chand, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, have resigned their services.

Capt. R. F. S. Burnett, 42nd Deoli Regiment, has been awarded the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry near Neuve Shapelle.

CELEBRATION OF KING OF ITALY'S BIRTHDAY.

On the 11th inst. the birthday of H. M. the King of Italy, the Italian Colony in Bombay will assemble at the TajMahal Palace Hotel, for a social dinner. All members not warned for want of address, and wishing to participate, can apply to Francesco Battistessa Esq., Florence House.

HOMEWARD BOUND!

The following passengers will proceed Home to-morrow by the P. & O. Mail steamer Khyber:—Mr. R S Backhouse, Mr. G. De Bourbel, Mrs. P. F. Bowring, Mr. J. Buckley Mr. C N Caroe, Mr. E Donovan, Miss M. G. Griffith, Mr. F G Helps, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Hirst and child, Mr. J. Kenyon, Mr. Geo. Marriott, Sister Rosalie, Dr. J. Stewart, Mr. G. Turnbull, Mr. S. Waterfield, Mr. J. M. Williams, Mr. P. C. Vickery, Mr. W Alexander, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hart and child, Mr. H G. Fox, Mrs. V. M. E. Hampden, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Harris and child, Mrs. Veitch and Mr. Shearar.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

There were no tenders for Sterling Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale yesterday.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

BANDMANN COMPANY IN "BETTY."

The new Musical Comedy, at the Excelsior ended too late unfortunately for the careful notice it deserves, but to put it briefly "Betty" is one of the best pieces of its kind yet seen in Bombay. The whole play went with a splendid *verve* and the acting of Mr. Compton Coutts as "Lord Playne" and Mr. Jonny Osborne as "Achille Jotte" earned storms of applause. The former is certainly an acquisition to the Bombay stage and all through his long and difficult part he kept his hold on the house. Miss Sylvia Rosslyn, an old friend of Bombay audiences danced with her usual grace and charm in the last act and was repeatedly called back. Miss Marjorie Manners in the title role and Mr. Leyland Hodgson as "Lord Beverley" acted with their accustomed spirit and talent and the former particularly charmed the audience in the last act. "Betty" which is at present being played at "Daly's" in London should certainly be a success in Bombay and continue to draw as full houses as it did on the first night. All concerned are to be heartily congratulated on the success of the piece, which should attract large audiences to the final performances to-night and to-morrow.

THE IMPERIAL CINEMA.

To-night the great serial film, which has had such a phenomenal success, will start its final Episodes. There is no doubt that the "Perils of Pauline" has been seen by more people, received more attention and caused more talk than any feature film ever shown in Bombay. The last three Episodes are said to contain the most thrilling of all the "Thrills" yet provided, and considering that the United States lent one of their submarines and a Dreadnought in order to make the picture as realistic as possible, there must be something in it, which will be quite above the ordinary.

The programme includes a comic and Gazette, but the chief feature is the "Perils of Pauline" of which six parts will be shown.

THE NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

The special Diwali Programme, commencing to-day, at the above picture-drome, provides a fare palatable to the most fastidious taste. The principal item of interest is the Nordisk Company's great masterpiece "A Terrible Night at Sea." It is a drama with a strong appeal. A multi-reel subject must be original and romantic, fresh and interesting; it must also hold the attention without intermission from start to finish. All these essentials are conformed to fully in this magnificent drama, possessing a strong human appeal. It has a story far removed from the ordinary with a number of strongly dramatic and spectacular incidents, is acted with artistic resource, has a setting of particular charm and is marked by the customary photographic excellence. Some of the actions in the story are of a thrilling character, and it is so admirably managed that there is no suspicion of artificiality or incongruity. The explosion on board the boat makes a sensational scene, all the more emphatic because it is the climax to suspense, for just before it we see the battered ship awash with heavy seas, and the two sole survivors of the crew struggling waist deep in water. The struggle of the girl on the top of the cliffs also possesses a touch of realism, particularly the conclusion, where one of the characters tumbles down the face of the cliff on to the yielding sand below. Another thrill is occasioned by the descent from the top of the towering lighthouse by means of a rope, a dizzy experience which called for strong nerve on the part of the man who filled the part. But from a dramatic standpoint that is in respect of the grip exerted on the imagination, nothing exels the incident in which a man is slowly sucked down in sinking sands. We first see him flounder in the treacherous morass and then his terrific struggles for life, struggles which are not only of no avail, but actually hasten the tragic end. This is one of those scenes in a picture play which leaves indelible impression because of its tense power. Charles Chaplin, the celebrated Prince of Comedians in the screaming farce "His New Profession" really surpasses himself.

THE ARYAN BROTHERHOOD AND CASTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I cannot deny that the Aryan Brotherhood is doing some good in the cause of social reform by holding conferences. But I am of opinion that there are institutions, viz., the Prarthana Samaj, the Arya Samaj, etc., which exist for the same kind of reform and are doing a lot of work in that direction (dining) since their establishment. Inter-dining is nowadays a common thing among us and no one pays attention to it. What we now require is the total abolition of the caste system. And for that purpose only the Aryan Brotherhood came into existence. I cannot but say that it has not carried out its object. There are no inter-marriages, as far as I know, performed by the Brotherhood and still it boasts of its existence for the abolition of the caste system. If the Brotherhood wants to exist for the welfare of India, it must carry out its object in action only and not in words.—Yours, etc.,

K.

Bombay, 4th November, 1915.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the creation of the appointment of a second Deputy Director of Agriculture for Assam.

The Director of Public Instruction has been asked by the Madras Government to give notice to all educational institutions under the management of the Basel Mission that grants will no longer be given them either from Government revenues or from local funds.

A dacoity has recently been committed in the house of Mahomed Chowdhury, a landholder and money-lender of Cooch Behar. It is reported that some twenty men entered his house by force and after seriously assaulting some of the inmates decamped with cash and jewellery valued Rs. 20,000.

At an evening entertainment provided by Police officers of Gondol State a large gathering of leading citizens of Gondol and Dhoraji, headmen of villages and officers of the State, assembled on spacious premises of the Police lines on Thursday to bid farewell to Mr. Pherozeshah Maneckji Damri, who retires on pension after a long useful and successful career. The Dewan Saheb Mr. Patwari eulogised Mr. Pherozeshah's services in fitting terms. A life-size portrait of Mr. Pherozeshah was presented to Gondal town as a memento by the Police officers.

The Travancore Durbar has decided to drop altogether the Christian Succession Bill which has been on the legislative anvil now for a long time. Its principle was approved by the Legislative Council and the Bill was referred to a select committee. There was some disagreement among members of the Syrian Christian community regarding the provisions of this Bill relating to rights of female heirs.

Plague report for the week ending 30th October indicates 3,594 deaths against 5,231 seizures. Bombay Presidency heads the list with 2,256 deaths against 3,214 seizures, Bengal is conspicuous by the total absence of plague cases. Other figures are Madras Presidency 133 cases and 123 deaths, Behar 21 cases and 13 deaths, the United Provinces 85 cases and 50 deaths, Punjab 44 cases and 19 deaths, the Central Provinces 815 cases and 574 deaths, Burma 18 cases and 15 deaths.

Mr. R. C. Purves, late of the Punjab Irrigation, has been appointed to study the circumstances of the Jhelum Valley and to advise the Kashmir Durbar on the hydraulic problems connected with floods, drainage and reclamation. For some years the river channel below the Wooler Lake has been dredged, with results that have not come up to expectations, although considerable sums have been expended on the work. It is now intended to conduct future operations on correct scientific lines and do all that is possible to mitigate the destruction from floods and generally improve the valley.

SANITARY STATE OF BASSEIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In a recent issue of 28th October of your paper your correspondent, "A Frequent Visitor," brings into prominence that notoriety attaching to Bassein owing to the insanitary condition of things prevailing there.

In the "Jame-Jameshed" of 1st March, 1907, it was published that the Bassein Municipality was unfit to cyarry on the duties entrusted to them and that therefore the Government had ordered that from 1st April 1907 until further orders the Municipal administration of Bassein should be carried on by eight councillors nominated by Government.

Though this measure was taken to remedy the evils then existing yet strange to say that in spite of it things went from bad to worse for in the "Bombay Gazette" (now defunct) of 19th August 1908, there appeared the following letter from a correspondent:—

"Sir,—On my recent visit to Bassein I was shocked to notice the state of affairs prevailing there, especially at Papdi. What is the state to-day of the ancient tank at Papdi, the water from which according to the tradition, was conveyed to Poona on camels by the luxurious Peshwas for drinking purposes? Alas! you find the Hindus washing clothes, the Banias cleaning their utensils, the Mahomedans bathing their buffaloes, and the tonga-men their horses, and the dung floating on the otherwise crystal-like water. The authorities ought to be ashamed of such a state of things, considering that the people of Papdi village and its suburbs use the water for drinking purposes, the more so as owing to this filthiness the water is poluted in the early months of April and May, the poor people falling victims to cholera. A few years back when the Municipality was managed by the people of Bassein a police sepoy was kept to watch the tank, and the nuisance makers were prevented from fouling the tank; offenders were brought to book and fined. Now they have complete sway over the tank, and they do as they like with it, not caring two straws what precious lives are sacrificed to their selfishness. Will not Mr. Dixon, the Mamlatdar of Bassein look into this, who ought to have looked into it long ago? I draw the attention of the Assistant Collector, in charge of Bassein Prant, and also of the Collector of Thana to this complaint, and request them to cause enquiry to be made and to take the officers concerned to task. It is a matter of life and death.

The road at Papdi is levelled to the ground, and no repairs have been done for some years. This is another example of negligence on the part of the authorities. Is it not absurd to undertake fresh and road neglecting the old ones? The 'Prant Saheb' should ask his subordinate officers to submit explanation as to why this road has been allowed to be levelled to the ground and left so long without repairs. The tongas are unable to pass over this road owing to ditches, three to four yards in length, and knee deep in depth. The poor rate-payers are to be pitied and I hope the authorities concerned will put the matter right in the interest of sanitation, and safety of the public.

It will thus be seen that unless some very effective goading is administered to the pachydermatous parties who are responsible for the civic well-being of Bassein, are hardly expected to rise from their lethargy and realise their obligations to the Public.—Yours, etc.,

"A LOVER OF BASSEIN."

DEATH OF SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

CLOSE OF A GREAT CAREER.

LIFE OF UNRIVALLED ACTIVITIES.

A BORN LEADER OF MEN.

JURIST, COUNCILLOR AND ORATOR.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

A LIFE-LONG FRIEND'S APPRECIATION

We deeply regret to have to announce the death of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta K.C.I.E., which occurred unexpectedly yesterday morning at about 11-45 from failure of the heart supervening on the very trying malady from which he had been suffering for the past few months.

The end was quite unexpected. Sir Pherozeshah had spent the last two months or so at Poona, where it was hoped that he would be able to obtain that rest which was necessary for his recuperation and be able to return to Bombay for the cold weather season in a condition to resume an active life. During his stay at Poona it was thought by his friends that he was making progress and, indeed, he was able to attend to a good many affairs and took part in making the arrangements for the meeting of the National Congress in December next. Towards the latter part of his stay in Poona, however, there was a change for the worse and an examination by the doctors revealed a complication of the trouble and the existence of an internal malady of a most painful and dangerous character.

He returned to Bombay just a fortnight ago when there was a fresh consultation of the doctors which only served to confirm the serious opinions already expressed. It was then decided that it would not be desirable to let Sir Pherozeshah be moved to Matheran, as had been at first the intention. It was thought better that he should remain in Bombay, where he could have the daily attention of several doctors in whom he and his friends had confidence. Had he been younger and in stronger condition an operation would have been feasible. But his condition had been so weakened by his sufferings during the last year, that it was considered he could not stand the shock and strain of the very delicate operation it would have been necessary. The only thing to do, therefore, was to give him all the rest and attention possible under the circumstances to enable a prolongation of his life.

To such a man as Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, it can be imagined that to have to bear with a life of inactivity such as was enforced by this illness was galling to the extreme, and there is no secret that he chafed under the imposition that was laid upon him to remain absolutely quiet and to refrain even from the discussion of public or business affairs. He saw his friends and conversed with them. And he remained brave and cheerful, in spite of the terrible depression from which he was suffering. And his mind was as active as ever,—in fact the difficulty was to restrain him from putting an undue strain upon himself by occupying his mind with the numerous matters in which he took so keen and enthusiastic an interest. A few days ago it was a boon to his family and his most intimate friends that the chances of his ever resuming an active life were extremely remote and that he must face an ordeal of which he had always expressed the greatest dread,—that of remaining only a spectator of events in the many fields in which he had always been the supreme actor. There was no suspicion, however, that the end was so near and it was thought that, at the least, his life would be prolonged for some months if not more.

Yesterday there was the usual consultation of the doctors in the morning at about nine o'clock and there was not found to be any change in his condition or new development in his malady to lead to the belief that any sudden crisis was impending. But at the time stated he was seized with faintness and passed away in the presence of his wife from heart-failure.

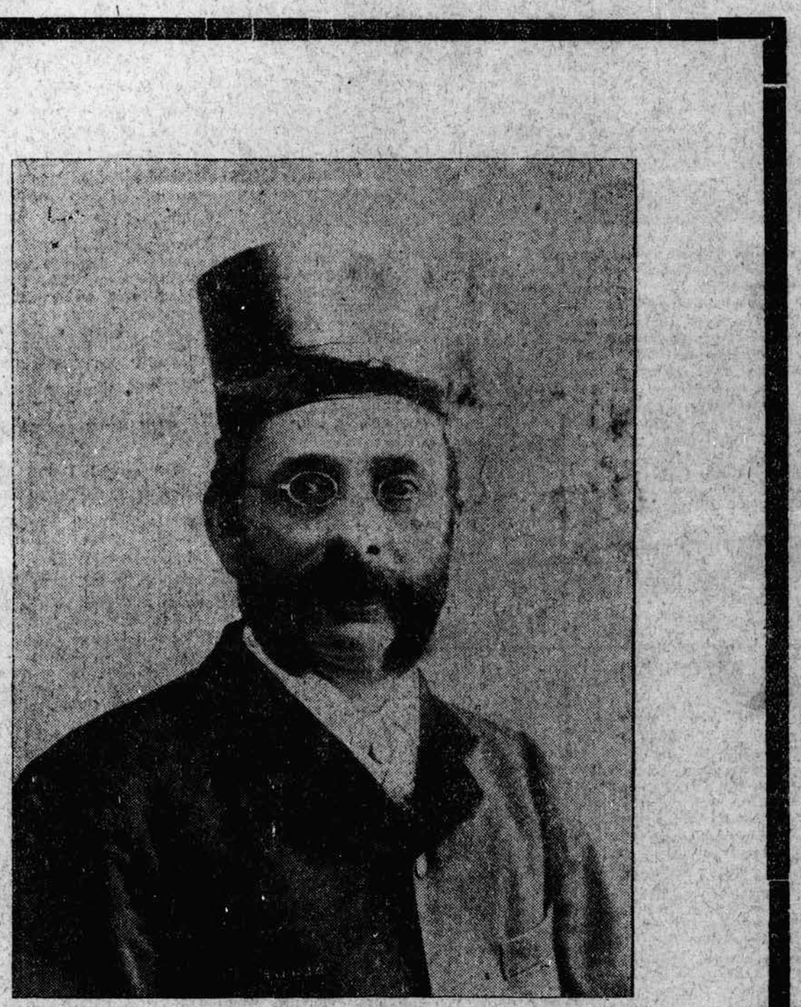
In the morning he was able to come out of his bedroom and move about the place. He read newspapers and talked to his family, but about 10-30 a.m. his heart again began to give trouble and the attack was of such a serious character that it was felt that the end had at last come. He also realised this but he preserved an undaunted spirit to the last, and he was conscious till about ten minutes before his death. He then lost consciousness and the end came about 11-45 a.m.

The news was known in the Fort almost in a few minutes and naturally spread with the greatest rapidity. It is needless to say that it was received by all in every community with expressions of the greatest regret, which amounted in the case of those who could be numbered among his personal friends to feelings of the most poignant sorrow. None were prepared for it and few, indeed, knew that his illness even was of a fatal character.

The Commissioner, Mr. P. R. Cadell, on learning the sad news, forthwith ordered the Municipal offices to be closed for the day. The University offices, the Bombay Cotton Exchange, and several other offices were closed out of respect to the memory of the deceased statesman. From 12 noon onward a continual stream of visitors called at his residence to express their condolence with the bereaved family. Almost all the leading citizens called at his place, including Mr. D. E. Wacha, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. Rustom K. R. Kama Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokuldas, Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jijibhai, Mr. Byramji, R. B. Jijibhoy, Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, Mr. R. P. Masani, Mr. J. A. Dalal, Mr. N. J. Gamadia and many others. The Grand Old Man of India, Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, sent his grandsons to express his sympathy with the family. Most of his life-long friends were there, and Mr. D. E. Wacha, who was among the earlist visitors, broke down and whilst leaving had to be assisted down the stairs. The visitors included more than 500 ladies who came to condole with the family.

To the whole public of Bombay and to India at large, it may be said, the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta leaves a gap in public life which it is impossible adequately to fill. In Bombay he was of course the supreme leader of public life. In Imperial, Provincial and Municipal politics he was not only a great leader, whose supremacy everyone acknowledged, but he was the most active worker that the city had known for the last half century. He spurned no form of activity if it was one which was in the public interest and by participation in which he could serve the cause of his country, or the city or any community. He was a great Parsi and above all a great Indian. In the Congress he was a giant of strength to the popular cause. In the Legislative Council he stood as the ever-watchful guardian of the people's liberties and rights. In the Corporation, of which it can be said with absolute truth and not in the mere conventional sense, he was the Father, there was none who could compare with him as the champion of the welfare of the City and the upholder of the constitutional rights of the citizens of Bombay. It is impossible as yet even remotely to appreciate what his loss means to Bombay. It was only to be expected, therefore, that the sad news yesterday fell like a pall of gloom upon the City and caused the utmost depression and anxiety in every quarter. There was but one universal feeling. The greatest citizen of Bombay of our time had gone and there was none to fill his place.

The funeral will take place this morning from the deceased statesman's bungalow at 8-30 a.m. Bombay time.



SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, M.A., K.C.I.E.

MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE FROM LORD WILLINGDON.

Lady Mehta received last night the following telegram from Lord Willingdon:—

Please accept our deepest sympathy on sad news just received. Mr. Jukes will represent me at funeral.—Willingdon.

ARYAN BROTHERHOOD CONFERENCE CLOSED.

SIR N. G. CHANDAVARKAR'S ELOQUENT TRIBUTE.

The second day of the Aryan Brotherhood Conference began rather inauspiciously for the news was brought before the proceedings began of the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, which cast a gloom over the whole meeting. It was, therefore, decided to postpone the meeting in memory of the dead patriot. The feelings of the meeting were fittingly given expression to by Sir Narayan, who in moving a resolution postponing the deliberations of the Conference to Sunday at 2 p.m. paid an eloquent and moving tribute to the great man who had just died.

Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarker said: I have to announce to you the melancholy intelligence of the death of Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta. He was the most prominent leader in our Presidency for nearly half a century. He was the leader in our politics. He was the soul of the Bombay Municipality, and to whom it is that the Municipality owes what it at present is. He was also a leader of all Indians in the Legislative Council and he took the liveliest interest in all matters of the Bombay University. He was such a great gentleman that he deserves his memory to be marked by a postponment of the Conference. The resolution will be moved by Sir Narayan Chandavarker.

Sir Narayan then moved the following resolution:

That this meeting of the Aryan Brotherhood Conference places on record its feelings of deepest mourning for the national loss sustained by the whole country in the death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, K.C.I.E., who for nearly half a century stood as one of the foremost figures and patriots of India guiding all along her destinies with consummate abilities and skill, upon whom the whole country looked as its leader for cautious guidance in all energencies, and whose invaluable services readered to his people with devotion to their interests and in a spirit of exemplary large heartedness and independence, free from all sectional and sectarian narrowness.

That this conference resolves also that a letter of condolence and sympathy on behalf of the Conference be sent by the President to Lady Mehta and the sons of the deceased. That out of respect to the memory of the deceased this Conference resolves to adjourn this meeting to Sunday at 2 p.m.

Ladies and gentlemen, the very heavy blow which has fallen upon the whole country so suddenly is so fresh, we are still feeling, it so intensely, that it is impossible to guage the depth of our feelings of sorrow or even more than that to form a full estimate of the national loss which has been sustained by the country at large and also by the whole British Empire in consequence of the demise of Sir Pherozeshah. His death touches our interests at so many points, in so many diverse ways that it is impossible to give expression to the sense of that loss and do justice to his memory within so short a time after his death. We respected him and we loved him as our leader. Even his failings endeared him to us and there is only one sentiment uppermost in the minds of men, women and children at this crisis,—who is there in the country at large to take the place of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta? His leonine figure, his independence, the height to which he rose whenever there was a constitutional question of a serious character to be faced, the battles he fought and fought arduously, steadfastly, never sparing himself, the blows he gave and the blows he received in turn, his deep skill unmatched, his presence of mind and his indomitable pluck, these we cannot find. They are so rare amongst us that it may justly be said that we have lost in him the proudest jewel of the country. He was the soul of the National Congress, the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay University, the Legislative Council and what not. Politics without him in Bombay meant a desert. I find it hard to describe to you the sentiments of sorrow, or despondency, which weigh us down at the present moment along with the rest of the people of this country. But there is one quality which make him a brother of ours more than anything else and that is his spirit of cosmopolitanism, his freedom from all sectional and sectarian feelings. He stood not for this community or that. He was a Parsi, but he behaved and conducted himself and lived as an Indian and throughout his activities showed that liberal broad-mindedness, which is the prime virtue of patriotism in this country. We have lost such a man with so many virtues—virtues with all the failings of those virtues,—which only set out the brightness of his character. The public is deprived of this lion which is really a very great national loss, the greatest national loss that the country has sustained during the last 30 or 40 years. We are struck at home. It is true that this calamity was expected. The state of his health during the last 7 or 8 months had been giving great anxiety to all, and during this fortnight in particular it had caused the very greatest anxiety. But we were all hoping against hope. Some of us, at any rate, thought that he would be still spared to guide the coming session of the Congress, through the difficulties which always attend such a movement every year. When I saw him at Poona about a fortnight ago he seemed bright and cheerful, and although he was in the grip of the fell disease which took him away, it never struck me that he would be taken away as soon. He never thought so himself. But within the last few days, the disease made very rapid strides with the mournful result, which we all now deplore. God gave him to India and God has taken him away, and we can only pray to God that it will not be long before he will give the like of him.

The President, Sir Ramkrishna, requested that the resolution should be passed standing and in silence, which was done by the whole asssembly standing in mournful silence.

The Conference then adjourned till Sunday afternoon at 2 p.m.

EMINENT MEN INTERVIEWED.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative said: I was very sorry to hear of the news. I was apprehensive of the health of the great man from what little I heard from Lady Mehta and Dr. Ranina. The latter told me that he was suffering from a serious disease, which was exhausting him, and which was causing great anxiety. No operation could be performed and the inevitable result was feared almost every moment. Sadly it has come to pass and Bombay has lost in him a great statesman and the public of Bombay have lost their leader.

In my case I feel it a personal loss, having been associated with him in various ways in public matters such as the Municipal Corporation, the Bombay University, and the Presidency Association of which he was the distinguished Chairman. It is [illegible]

away so suddenly and the loss will be keenly felt, especially at this time when the Congress was to have been held in Bombay. It will damp the energies of the Congress workers. In the course of a year we have lost two great public men—the Hon. Mr. Gokhale and Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta.

Our representative who saw a personal friend of Mr. B. G. Tilak, and who moved in that circle and knew the mind of that party, was informed that Mr. Tilak and his party had the greatest regard for Sir Pherozeshah. They considered him to be the greatest Indian leader and as such venerated him greatly. When Mr. Tilak called on Sir Pherozeshah about a month ago, to enquire after his health the late statesman met Mr. Tilak most cordially and kindly and the latter was very much impressed by his reception.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said to a representative of the "Chronicle" that the death of Sir Pherozeshah was a stupendous loss to the public life of India. It was, Sir Ibrahim added, a national calamity and India mourned the loss of one of her ablest and most devoted sons.

The Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth interviewed by our representative said:—"I am quite stunned and I confess I feel quite unequal to the task of giving adequate expression to my feelings on this mournful occasion. Those who had the privilege and the great good fortune of doing public work under Sir Pherozeshah's guidance and coming into close personal contact with him know and feel that his death, especially at this juncture, means not only a great national loss, but a public calamity of great magnitude and of far-reaching consequences. He was not only a great leader,—I would say a born leader,—but a consummate statesman, a man of affairs of wonderful resources, of great political sagacity, of unerring judgment, thoroughly upright and never allowing himself to be influenced by considerations of personal aggrandisement. Gokhale is gone! Sir Pherozeshah is gone! I wonder what all this means in the scheme of Providence. God is great. His ways are inscrutable. His will be done!"

Mr. N. V. Gokhale, an old friend and coworker with Sir Pherozeshah, whom our representative saw, was deeply and visibly affected by the news, which was so sudden to him. He could not think of the calamity, he said, that India has suffered by the sad demise. He further said:—

"I have been intimately associated with him for more than 25 years and have had opportunities of knowing him and his views on a variety of public questions. I think his lamented death is not only a national but an imperial calamity at this peculiar juncture. Strong on questions of principle, his judgment and insight were as a rule unerring. He was a tower of strength to the public life not only of this province but of the whole country. His fearless independence and dauntless courage evoked the admiration of all. He was an Indian first and a Parsee afterwards, and his public life is a magnificent example with the communities. Congressmen in Bombay will be considerably hampered by his sad death and the Congress has lost in him a sound, sturdy and farseeing guide. His death will cause a void in the public life of Bombay of the country that cannot be filled for years to come. I am deeply distressed to say anything more at this moment."

AN ASSET OF THE EMPIRE.

The "Sanj Vartaman" paying a tribute to the departed leader, says:—The death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, which sad event took place this morning, removes a towering personality from the world of Indian politics. This tragedy was expected,—but none thought that the cruel hand of Death so suddenly, at the most psychological moment in India's destiny would snatch away India's only well-balanced brain. He was, indeed, a *volcano with a valve*. To speak the truth and shame the devil, to hold a *post mortem* over the financial Budget in the presence of a man like the late Sir James Westland was a record of which any leading member of the House of Commons would be proud. He set the example of independent yet dignified criticism. This lion of Bombay did beard the lion in his own den in the Viceregal Council. He set the example of sober patriotism and the late Mr. Gokhale took the cue from this great Zoroastrian hero,—the hero of India. But Sir Pherozeshah requires no obituary notice. The record of his services is so *vivifying* that it is bound to inspire the present and coming generations. It is impossible to do due justice to a career like his, at such short notice and even if the pen be willing, the heart says,—just mourn. So does all India to-day. In Sir Pherozeshah the Empire has lost a great asset,—can anything more be said of an Indian?

The "Sanj Vartaman" adds:—"The thirty-three crores of India are mourning his loss to-day. Sir Pherozeshah is dead but the memory of his great name will live through ages. An able, dauntless and sagacious leader has been removed from the field of Indian politics. May the Almighty rest his soul in peace!"

OFFICES CLOSED.

The Municipal and the University Offices were closed yesterday.

On receipt of the news of the death, a meeting of the Directors of the Bombay Cotton Exchange Co., Ltd., was convened at the Exchange Room, Colaba, when it was resolved to close the Cotton Exchange Room for the day out of respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman and to send a letter of condolence to the widow of the deceased.

The Offices of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Company, Limited, were closed yesterday for half a day as a mark

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DEATH OF SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

(Continued from page 6.)

of respect to the deceased, who was their first Chairman.

The Deccan Stores, Sitaram Buildings, was also closed yesterday and will remain closed to-day too in memory of Sir Pherozeshah.

The Office of the Sir Waghjee Wadhwan Camp Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was closed yesterday on account of the death of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta.

The Bhatia Mitra Mandal was closed yesterday and all the games and festive arrangements fixed for the day by this Association were cancelled on account of the death of Sir Pherozeshah.

The Hindu Gymkhana will be closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta.

A meeting the members and students of the Ideal Seminary Free Night School was held yesterday at 9 p.m. at Gamdevi to mourn the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and it was resolved unanimously to close the school as a mark of respect towards Sir Pherozeshah.

INDIA IN MOURNING.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Nov. 5.

The news of the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta has been received in Lahore with profound sorrow and regret. All the papers mourn the loss of the greatest Indian. Meetings are expected to be held on Sunday.

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

The news of the death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta has been received in Calcutta with the deepest regret. It has come as a very great shock following as it does closely the death of Sir Henry Cotton. Congressmen of older generation look upon Sir Pherozeshah's death as the greatest blow to the National Congress.

Interviewed by a representative of the News Bureau, and old Congressman said:—"It is doubtful whether the Congress will ever again have such a towering personality. Sir Pherozeshah's death is not a loss to Bombay alone but it is a great loss of all India."

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

Commenting on the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta the "Indian Patriot" says:—"Sir Pherozeshah stood out as the most forceful figure in Indian public life and his dominant influence was fearlessly asserted on all occasions on the side of common sense and progress."

"New India" says:—"Resolute, unflinching unbending, he was at his best when resisting English aggression and defending his country against attack. A man of strong brains and iron will he was a born leader."

The "Hindu" characterises him as a great leader, an exalted patriot, and one of the foremost citizens of India, and concludes:—"Of late years he had not taken active interest in public movements but so great had been his influence that no step has been taken by his followers without his approval. He had his vigour of intellect and brilliancy throughout with him and his grasp of principles as a debater has been the object of admiration even in the reformed Council. His contempt for opposition and his refusal to listen to compromise in regard to Congress affairs have given rise to much bitter comment but his strength of character and absolute confidence in his own judgment have not a little conduced to keep his followers remarkably loyal to him."

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

The son of a Parsi merchant who had been in his days an active partner of Messrs. Cama and Co., Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was born in Bombay on 4th August, 1840. His father had some literary tastes, which found vent in a school history and geography of some merit. Pherozeshah received his early education at an ordinary school, and after passing the Matriculation Examination in 1861, joined the Elphinstone College. He brought himself to the favourable notice of that eminent scholar, Sir Alexander Grant, who was then the Principal of the Elphinstone College, by his diligent application to his studies, and passed the B.A. Examination of the Bombay University in 1864. He became an M.A. of the University in another six months, and Sir A. Grant nominated him a Fellow of the College. Sir A. Grant was also anxious to see that Pherozeshah Mehta should be sent to England to complete his education there. He procured for his favourite Parsi pupil one of the scholarships founded by Rustomji Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, and spoke to Mr. Mehta's father about consenting to send his son to England. Mr. Mehta was sent to England, though ultimately he did not avail himself of the scholarship. He joined Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the Bar in 1868.

He heartily co-operated with Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, the well-known Barrister of Calcutta, and the President of the First Indian National Congress, in establishing the London Literary Society, which after a short time was superseded by the East India Association. During his sojourn in England, Sir Mehta read before that Society an interesting paper on Education in India which, considering the age at which it was written, may be said to be a credit to his nascent talents. It may still be read with profit.

Having been called to the bar, it was a curious but most happy coincidence, that he returned to Bombay, 'fresh from the atmosphere of Lincoln's Inn,' on the same afternoon which witnessed in the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute the interesting ceremony of presentation of a farewell address to Sir Alexander Grant on his election as Principal of the Edinburgh University—a coveted academic post which he had unsuccessfully competed for ten years earlier. So eager was the grateful young barrister to take part in the proceedings that no sooner had he come to shore and heard of them than he repaired to the interesting gathering to bid him a hearty farewell. Thus parted Principal and scholar, the great Oxford coach and profound Aristotelian scholar and the brilliant Fellow and young lawyer, never to meet again.

FIRST PUBLIC EVENT.

It may not be generally known that the very first public event in which Mr. Mehta considerably interested himself, though most unobtrusively, was the movement set on foot in 1869 to present Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji with a handsome purse in recognition of the many valuable services rendered by him to the public for nearly a quarter of a century. The principal credit of initiating the movement belongs to Mr. Pherozeshah, who succeeded in getting (the 2nd) Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and all the other leading and opulent Indians to join in it. It rebounds highly to his credit that, impelled by honourable and patriotic sentiments as well as by his high respect for him, the young citizen and lawyer, who had yet to build his reputation, should have been one of the very first to cause the sterling worth of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji to be recognised and appreciated by the leading citizens of Bombay.

Two years later occurred a remarkable event in the annals of the Municipality, the boon of which was five years before granted to the citizens of Bombay by the enlightened statesmanship of the distinguished Sir Bartle Frere. The financial ability of its first and most brilliant Municipal Commissioner was not equal to his administrative genius. Fired by the example of M. Haussmann, Mr. Arthur Crawford was consumed with the ambition to convert the City of Bombay into a second Paris. Not only did he aspire to clear the town of the accumulated filth of half a century, to bring down its death-rate to 17 per thousand, to construct new roads and bridges, to build footpaths, to widen streets, and to erect fountains and gardens, construct markets and drains, but to give a perennial water supply to the increasing population, and haussmannize Bombay. Fired by this civic ambition, that *facile princeps* of aediles cared not to look either to the right or to the left, to the pockets of the rate-paying constituency or to the condition of his own Municipal treasure chest. Disregarding the warning voice of his masters, economic members of the Municipality, H. M.'s Worshipful Bench of Justices, he went headlong in his career of financial extravagance,—cleansing and beautifying the city, but burying her at the same time under the load of a heavy debt. The crisis came at last and the aedile was overwhelmed by the deafening cries all round of Retrenchment and Reform. Those cries reached the ears of Government, till at last public indignation was appeased by his precipitate abandonment of his post. The rest is a matter of history. Many were the angry denunciations hurled against him. Many were the unfavourable criticisms pronounced on his financial extravagance. In the very midst of the crisis Mr. Mehta read a paper on the Municipal reform question in the F. C. Institute, in which he tried to indicate the lines on which the reform should proceed. He pointed out the mischief of such an executive Town Council as the leading reformers were advocating, and suggested an elected Corporation, a Standing Committee, and an Executive Commissioner. And these were the lines on which the first Municipal Act of 1872 was ultimately framed. His chief contention, based on the memorable observations of the late John Stuart Mill in his Representative Government, was that the executive power should be solely trusted to a single individual on whom would rest the entire responsibility of the administration. Vesting it in the hands of many simply whittled away such responsibility. In short, a divided responsibility was worse than no responsibility at all. But the passion, the prejudice, and also the ignorance of those assembled at the meeting, were so great and over-powering that Mr. Mehta's voice was stifled. He was met with execrations for this statesmanlike speech. He was considered an ardent partisan of the exploded regime, though, like the impartial critic that he was, he endeavoured his best to differentiate between the permanent good rendered to the city by Mr. Crawford and his inexcusable financial lapses. In the hall of that Institute, Mr. Mehta first realised the power of mobocracy which he never since tried to forget. He left the hall with some of his friends who shared his views. But to this important event in his early public life may be fairly ascribed that ardent interest which we saw him displaying since, on all questions affecting the best interests of Local Self-Government, specially those which affected its constitution. By the light of the experience of the thirty years that have rolled by since, it cannot, however, but be transparent even to the most prejudiced, that the principle for which he fought so fearlessly and valiantly, amidst a storm of execration and indignation, is the principle acknowledged and admitted as correct, and as such carried out in practice.

MAKES MARK AS A LAWYER.

If in 1870-1, the opportunity was thus afforded to him to make his mark as a public-spirited citizen, battling against the forces of passion and prejudice, and trying to dispel ignorance on a vital point affecting civic management, the well-known Tower of Silence Riot case, in 1872-73, enabled him to make his mark as a lawyer battling against the forces of lawlessness and disorder and the insolence of high-handed authority. So remarkably well did he conduct the defence as junior counsel with the late Mr. Anstey that that distinguished barrister, so chary of praise, handsomely complimented him in the open Court on his legal ability, stating that he was a lawyer in whom lay 'the germs of future eminence.' Mr. Mehta's forensic ability began to be discerned at that early stage in his professional career. He established his reputation in the mofussil in the celebrated Surat Riots Case, from which date forward his practice up-country has been unusually large. He came into great request, specially as more or less he was lucky and achieved success, whether acting as counsel for the prosecution or the defence. The Native States of Kathiawar, small and great, equally valued his abilities as a lawyer. No counsel had, we believe, been appealed to more for preparing important state memorials on behalf of these States than Sir Pherozeshah—such were the ability and care with which he was known to marshal his facts and argue out his case.

AS A CORPORATOR.

But while Mr. Mehta was rising in the practice of his profession, he was displaying no mean activity in public affairs. The training and experience acquired at the reformed Municipal Corporation, between 1872 and 1880, were of invaluable service to him. During that period he cordially co-operated on many important matters, though sometimes differing from them, with the late Messrs. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and V. N. Mandlik, two distinguished citizens, to whom the City of Bombay is greatly indebted, along with Mr. Sorabji S. Bengali, for the reform that was introduced soon after the Municipal revolution of 1870.

The training received during the previous decade in the Municipal school enabled Mr. Mehta to distinguish himself at the Municipal Corporation during the stormy debates on what is known as the Malabar Hill Reservoir Scandal. The history of that miserable engineering failure, which reflected no credit on those who were responsible for the construction of that reservoir, is too well known to require any mention here. Suffice it to say, that despite the fierce and 'angry billows' which threatened to drown Mr. Mehta, his heroic resistance succeeded not only in repelling the breakers, but completely laying low the elements which had strenuously attempted to shield municipal folly, municipal extravagance, and municipal incompetency. He was most prominent in unmasking the affair in its true nakedness. Virtually, the resolution which purported to record a vote of want of confidence in those concerned, though thrown out by a majority of one, was a scathing condemnation of the entire system of administration as carried on in the Engineering department. This important and historical incident may be said to have shewn to the fullest the powers of debate, sarcasm, ridicule, and of impassioned oratory which Sir Pherozeshah was capable of—powers and oratory which, since acquired greater force, but were used with remarkable moderation and judgment. It was these elements which acquired for him the reputation of being the virtual leader of the Corporation. Many were the important subjects which since 1880 came to the front in the halls of the Civic Fathers—from the Imperial Resolution of 1882 on Local Self-Government to the question of the liability of the Provincial Government with regard to primary education, not forgetting the arbitrary mandates regarding the maintenance of hospitals for infectious diseases and the iniquities of the police charges. Each and every one of these broad constitutional questions have shewn how invaluable were Sir Pherozeshah's services to the City. In short, no member of the Corporation, it may be said without fear of contradiction, fought so ably, with such a mastery of facts, with such dialectic powers, and forensic eloquence, as he on all questions affecting Municipal independence and Municipal freedom. In 1884 he was elected Chairman of the Corporation, and was again re-elected the next year, an unusual honour. According to both Indian and European opinion, he made the best Chairman the Corporation ever had. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was again elected President of Corporation for a third and fourth time in 1905 and 1911, respectively. On the former occasion he had the honour to welcome to India's shores Their Majesties as Prince and Princess of Wales and on the latter occasion for their Coronation at Delhi.

His services in the Corporation in the recent past are too familiar to need mention. No greater proof of the unique character of the position he held in the Corporation was ever given than the organised attempt that was made by the notorious caucus to oust Sir Pherozeshah from the Corporation and the ignoble failure of that inglorious intrigue. It is wellknown how the mastery which Sir Pherozeshah wielded in the affairs of the Corporation had excited the envy of certain officials who could not bear Sir Pherozeshahs triumphs in the cause of the public; how Mr. F. C. Harrison, the then Accountant-General with the active support of Mr. Lovat Fraser, the then Editor of the "Times of India" and the concurrence of Mr. Sheppard, the then Municipal Commissioner and other high officials tried, intrigued and failed to prevent Sir Pherozeshah being elected a member of the Corporation as a representative of the Justices of the Peace; how a public monster meeting was held in Madhav Baug under the presidency of the late Mr. Gokhale to protest against this most uncalled-for interference on the part of officials with the right of the people to elect their representatives in the Municipality. With the failure of the caucus, Sir Pherozeshah's position in the Corporation as its wisest, most experienced and trusted leader remained unchallenged to his death. Of his municipal activities since then it is needless to recount. Suffice it to say that the history of the Municipal Corporation till his memorable speech in the Municipal Hall a few months ago is the history of Sir Pherozeshah as a Corporator. Of no single member of any great Municipal body could this be said and if we have to go to a parallel we must recall the position which the late Mr. Chamberlain held with regard to the Birmingham Municipality.

MEMBER OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

In 1886, the Government of Lord Reay appointed Mr. Mehta a member of the Local Legislative Council, the duties of which, it is needless to observe, he discharged with his accustomed ability. The most important piece of legislation which he had to deal with during his two years' term of office was the new Municipal Bill, now known as the Municipal Act (I) of 1888. The experience of twenty-two years' Municipal Government which deservedly earned for Bombay the sobriquet of "The First City in India," made it imperative, in view of its immense progress in the art of managing its own affairs, that the foundation of Local Self-Government should be made broader. So impressed was Lord Reay's Government with the desirability of conferring larger privileges, consistent with the declarations laid down in the Imperial Resolution of 1882, that a draft bill was directed to be prepared. Unfortunately, the hands to which this responsible task was entrusted were not careful enough. The draftsman fell short of the liberal requirements demanded by the citizens, chiefly owing to the narrow tendencies of the bureaucracy to which he belonged—a bureaucracy which has not yet taken kindly, it is sad to relate, to view with composure or satisfaction Lord Ripon's scheme of Local Self-Government. It was, however, fortunate that at the time of the passing of the measure there were at the Legislative Council Board Messrs. Mehta and Telang, both of whom had ample practical experience of Municipal administration. Aided, and guided by their experience, and warmly supported by the voice of the independent English and Vernacular press, Lord Reay was persuaded to make it a really liberal measure. The work of revising the draft in the Select Committee, however, fell almost entirely on the two non-official legislators. Many were the difficulties in the way, and many were the anxious and toilsome hours employed in bringing the originally conceived illiberal and narrow measure into harmony with the voice of the public. In this hard work Mr. Mehta and Mr. Telang had the largest share. And though it is a fact that they were not satisfied with the Act in certain respects, it must be conceded that but for their combined exertions and manly opposition the Act would have been worse than it is. In respect of its constitutional part, it is, however, a vast improvement on the older one of 1872, which it superseded. The duties of the triangular authorities have been carefully marked down, namely, those of the Commissioner, the Standing Committee, and the Corporation. The last is distinctly recognised in the Act as the supreme administrative authority and its powers and control over the Municipal purse are firmly laid down. For the first time, the privilege of appointing its own Chairman had been conceded to the Standing Committee. So, too, that of the election of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner. Again the number of representatives of the rate-paying element had been increased by the addition of four members. The Municipal franchise was also granted to the local Chamber of Commerce and the University, while the electorate itself was further widened by the inclusion therein of University Graduates.

WORK IN VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

His annual Budget speeches in the local Council were looked forward to with immense interest by the Government, as his criticisms were always practical, suggestive, and reasonable. Great and valuable as Sir Pherozeshah's services had been as a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, his services in the Imperial Council during the brief period he sat as representative of this Presidency were equally great and valuable. As to his work in that Council, it may be stated that he was always ready at his post to guard popular interests and to represent to the rulers the popular view of the different measures before the Council. Whether it was the Import Duties or Agriculturists' Relief, the Contagious Diseases Acts or the Police Amedment, Act the Restitution of Conjugal Rights or the Financial Statement that the Council considered, he was perfectly at home, always watchful how they affected the people, always alert to propose modifications, and to resist oppression and encroachment on popular liberty. His command of political principles, his familiar acquaintance with law and constitutional history, added to his eloquence and ready retort, made him a formidable opponent and roused the fears of the officials as they surely must have won their respect. The bold stand he took in reference to the Police Bill was especially remarkable. He brought into the debates of the Council 'a new spirit,' the spirit of just and fearless criticism which caused much needless alarm and fluttering in the official dovecotes. But however vehement their protests, the dignified and well-balanced and yet firm attitude he took, disarmed their opposition and vindicated his action in the judgment of the public. His survey of the Financial Statement described with precision the true causes of the financial embarrassments. He boldly challenged the Government position that Exchange was the only cause of such difficulties and affirmed that the growth of military expenditure, the frontier wars, the unequal distribution of the Home military charges and the Exchange Compensation Allowance were the chief rocks and shoals on which the vessel of Indian finance was likely to founder.

In 1902, however, he retired from the Imperial Legislative Council to make room for the late Mr. Gokhale. But his activities in the local Legislative Council remained unabated. As in the Corporation he was the unchallenged leader, so in the Council he was the leader of the "Opposition," feared as much as respected by the members of the Government. His recent work in the Council is still too fresh to be recalled. His constant struggle ever since the formation of the enlarged Councils was to get the twenty minutes' time extended for the discussion on the annual Budget. The scene which took place at the Council meeting in 1911 when Sir George Clarke, the then Governor of Bombay, in the midst of his speech reminded Sir Pherozeshah that he had exceeded the time-limit and the latter's rejoinder that it was impossible for hon'ble members to speak on the Budget adequately in the ridiculously limited period of twenty minutes cannot be easily forgotten by those who witnessed it. Another memorable encounter between the same Governor and Sir Pherozeshah took place during the discussion on the Improvement Trust Amendment Bill. Sir Pherozeshah ever watchful for the interests of the citizens of Bombay, wished to introduce in the proposed Bill an amendment granting increased and effective representation to the Corporation on the Improvement Trust. That amendment was ruled out of order by the Governor at the Council meeting on the ground that any amendment to be brought forward should have reference only to the specific clauses of the amending Bill. Sir Pherozeshah contended,—and contended with great and unimpeachable authority,—that the ruling of the Governor was not correct. Though he was powerless to convince a Governor who had already made up his mind, his idea of discipline was so great that he submitted to the ruling and at once sat down, though next day he wrote a letter to the press in which he quoted chapter and verse to prove that his right to move the amendment could not be questioned. His other important services in the Council were with reference to the District Municipalities Bill and the Talukdari Amendment Bill. It was chiefly owing to his support that the former Bill was passed and that the latter has been practically put on the shelf, if not killed. But his last public act in the Council was his successful stand against the City of Bombay Survey Bill. This, as he said when the Bill was introduced, was a very contentious measure and would evoke the strongest opposition in the city and it was through his strong advocacy of the city's interest that the original Bill was thoroughly recasted into an Act which has satisfied both the people and the Government. Nor must it be forgotten that it was Sir Pherozeshah's support which secured for the Town-Planning Bill a warm and enthusiastic reception and that it was as a result of his zealous watching over the interests of the citizens of Bombay that the Hon. Mr. Hill agreed to amend the clause in the Bill regarding the extension of the Act to the City of Bombay providing that this could be done only if a two-third majority of the members of the Municipal Corporation agreed to it.

But Sir Pherozeshah's activities were not confined to the Corporation or the Council Halls. The University of Bombay had had no greater and no more constant servant. In this connection the outstanding service that he rendered was the stand he made against the late Governor of Bombay in his high-handed policy towards the University. It is unnecessary to go into the details of that memorable stand. It is enough to say that in spite of official wire-pullings and influence, it was because of Sir Pherozeshah's efforts that the unpopular proposal for the abolition of the Matriculation was thrown out,—though the abolition of English history from the B. A. course as a compulsory subject was by some cunning manoeuring ultimately affected against the popular wishes. In this connection what has surprised most people is that the reward of his services to the University came to him too late. It was only a year ago that he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University,—an honour which should have fittingly been conferred on him more than a decade ago. And there is something of a melancholy tragedy attaching to the last great honour that was done to him by his *Alma Mater* when but a few months ago it was decided to confer on him the honorary degree of LL.D. which he did not live to receive formally.

In the sphere of Indian politics the services of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta at this time were not less invaluable. In conjunction with Mr. Telang, he founded the Bombay Presidency Association. It was owing to his exertions jointly with those of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang and Mr. Badruddin Tyabji, that Bombay was able to achieve during the troublous days of the Ilbert Bill agitation the reputation of being the most sober in political judgment. Sir Evelyn Baring (now Lord Cromer), on his retirement in 1883, called it the 'centre of political activity and sobriety.' The meeting held in the Town Hall to protest against the extravagance and antics of the anti-Ilbertites will remain memorable as long as the Government of British India lasts.

It was owing to this spirit of moderation, afterwards frankly recognised by all India, that Bombay was unique in its demonstrations to Lord Ripon when bidding farewell to India in December 1884. In no other city save Bombay did Englishmen join with Indians in honouring an English Viceroy who had nobly endeavoured to discharge his duties in the full spirit of the Queen's Proclamation—which enjoins liberty and equality to all classes of her Majesty's subjects, liberty and equality which are into the Englishmen as the very breath of their lives Sir James Ferguson was the very first to recognize the spirit in which Indians in Bombay had conducted themselves during the agitation, and gracefully and honourably discharged the roll of an unbiassed Governor. We owe these to the political sagacity of the Triumvirate of whom Mr. Mehta was one.

Sir Pherozeshah, it is unnecessary to say, was one of the leaders of the Congress from its very inception and that for many years past he occupied the first position in all its deliberations. His guidance was willingly sought and welcomed by all the acknowledged leaders of the Congress in the various provinces. Ever since the unfortunate split at the Surat Sessions of Congress in 1907,—when his management and control of the Congress organisation evoked the admiration of all,—his remained the directing mind in the evolution of the Congress movement along strictly constitutional lines. He was elected President of the Congress which held its sitting in Calcutta in 1890 and again in 1909 when the Congress was held in Lahore but on the latter occasion he could not accept the honour. On the two occasions that the Congress met in Bombay he was unanimously selected as Bombay's leader, to welcome the delegates. This year, too, the choice naturally fell on him and next month all India would have eagerly listened to his voice but Providence willed otherwise.

HONOURED BY GOVERNMENT.

Sir Pherozeshah's elevation to the Imperial Council and the mark he made there earned for him the tardy honour of a C.I.E., at the hands of Lord Lansdowne's Government in 1894. Lord Lansdowne's administration had no more vigilant and trenchant critic than Sir Pherozeshah, whose connection with the Indian National Congress and the Bombay Presidency Association made his name *anathema maranatha* among the officials of India. The Viceroy, however, had a soul above petty bureaucratic spite, and Lord Harris, the Governor of Bombay, was a thorough sportsman with all the sportsman's instincts of fair play and generous admiration for a puissant antagonist. Sir Pherozeshah's labours in the Imperial and Bombay Legislative Councils were singularly disinterested, and he had only the public welfare at heart. His criticism of official measures was not all destructive, on the contrary both rulers admitted its helpfulness.

Sir Pherozeshah had to wait for 10 years more before the higher honour of the Knight Commandership of the Order of the Indian Empire was bestowed on him. It came among the King's Birthday Honours on 26th June, 1904. Next year Sir Pherozeshah was elected President of the Municipal Corporation, as he was deemed the fittest person to welcome the Prince and Princess of Wales when the latter landed on India's shores at the close of 1905. The honour of welcoming the same august personalities once again to these shores as King-Emperor and Queen Empress of the British Empire fell to Sir Pherozeshah's lot when Their Majesties came to India for their coronation at Delhi six years later. On the latter occasion too the grateful city fathers of *Urbs Prima in Indis* could find no worthier person at their head than Sir Pherozeshah who was, for a fourth time, specially elected President of the Corporation of that memorable year, so that he might welcome Their Majesties as the credited mayor of the city.

HIS ACTIVITIES IN PUBLIC LIFE.

A LIFE-LONG FRIEND'S APPRECIATION.

The following appreciation from the pen of a long-life friend written a few years ago will be read with interest:—

If there be one Indian more than another who by common consent has been recognized as standing next only to Mr. Dadabhai, it is the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta. The former works six thousand miles away, feeling convinced that after all it is the citadel, at the very heart and centre of the British Empire, which has to be stormed and captured, the citadel of vested interests and monopoly, of ignorance and prejudice, and above all of an autocratic authority. The latter works in the country itself, next door, so to say, of the actual governing authorities, but with equal disinterestedness, faith and sagacity. It is only by means of work in these two different directions by men of such recognised worth that any material progress is possible of achievement. The British electorate needs to be well-educated and thoroughly aroused as to the condition of India. It is only by persistent agitation carried on in England that that important object could be fulfilled. The average elector has to be instructed as to the true feelings and sentiments of the Indian people and their wants and wishes. This function Mr. Dadabhai, assisted by good English friends, specially Sir William Wedderburn, is discharging most nobly, at sublime personal sacrifice; while leaders of Indian thought in this Country under the sagacious and practical leadership of Sir Pherozeshah, are equally discharging their respective functions and from time to time as occasion offers, inviting the attention of the governing authorities on the many just and crying grievances of their countrymen, now in their respective Provincial Legislative Councils, now in the Viceregal Legislative Council, sometimes from the platforms of public meetings, and annually from that of the different Provincial Conferences and the Indian National Congress.

Thus will be evident the combined influence exerted in this two-fold manner on the rulers of the land here and in London. As a consequence, it has come to be universally recognized that so far as the Indian part of the work is concerned, there is none to-day to influence the Government at Calcutta in so marked a manner, with infinite sagacity, judicious discrimination, and ability as Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta. In the rank of distinguished Indians of light and leading it is conceded that there could be found no better leader for the arduous and responsible work. Thus it is that by universal consent Mr. Pherozeshah has come to enjoy the hegemony among his collaborateurs. He is pointed out with pride as the foremost leader in India. Like the distinguished Mr. Dadabhai he has strenuously devoted full forty-five years of his active life to public work uninterruptedly and unselfishly. Though his contemporaries are fully aware of this work, it is needful and important that the rising generation which is just entering on the active life of citizens, as well as the younger persons at our seminaries and colleges, should become fully cognisant of it. A record of it is essential in order that these may not only know and appreciate it but be able to understand the nature of the leadership.

AS A SPEAKER.

Mr. Pherozeshah has spoken on a variety of topics of the highest pith and moment—on Imperial problems of a far-reaching character, on intricate pieces of legislation, equally far-reaching in their effects, on provincial administration in many of its important ramifications, on University and Municipal constitution and reform—each and all bear on their very face his own individuality, apprising us of a mind highly cultivated and attuned to take a broad and comprehensive survey of the divers problems presented for public discussion from time to time, fully prepared to seize the salient features thereof, and turn to view their correct aspect and argue out the principal points logically and incisively so as to carry conviction home. His speeches give ample evidence of mastery of language at once polished, vigorous and manly. The perspicacity of thought, the elegant diction and the other specialities which lend no little charm and

(Continued on page 10)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Saturday, November 6, 1915.

PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

It is impossible to measure in words the extent of the tragedy which yesterday befell all India and the City and Presidency of Bombay in particular, by the unexpected death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. It is difficult to know how to get away from conventional phrases in order to express the fullness and the magnitude of our loss. The time indeed is not yet when we can adequately appreciate it. As the years go on and we miss his guiding presence, his eagle-eyed watchfulness over the public interest, his fearless lead in the civic or political arena, his commanding personality and the healthy liberal atmosphere which he brought into every discussion or controversy, we shall look back to the days when he was among us and realise, perhaps, in its just measure all that he did for his city, for his country, for the Empire. At this moment we are too close to the poignant tragedy of the moment, the suddeness of the blow, the shock to our public life, to be able to group into one realisable perspective the variety of his activities and the dazzling versatility of his political talents. But that we have lost a giant among his fellows who bore upon his shoulders the burden of a public task and responsibility which none else is fitted to take up, is insistently borne in upon the mind, as it dwells upon all that the presence of Sir Pherozeshah in the public life of Bombay and India meant, and bows to the tragic thought, that, henceforth we must go forward without the inestimable help that the stupendous power of his personality and his wise farseeing statesmanship gave to the generation in which we live.

We often say when a great and good man dies: Who is there to fill his place,—who will take up this task or that? But, in the case of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, we have to ask, who will fill the many places that he dominated, who will undertake with such aptitude and courage and such fulness of mental equipment anyone of the tasks which he bore upon his shoulders? If we look around us, we see that there is not one phase of activity whether in the civic, the provincial or the Imperial sphere, in which his dominating individuality did not count as one of the great factors of progress. There is not one of our great State or municipal institutions, not one of our great political organisations, of which he was not merely a great ornament but a founder and a pioneer. The Municipal Corporation of Bombay, which makes the proud boast, and makes it justly, of being the first of its kind in India, as it exists to-day, owes its constitution to his inspiration, and is his handiwork more than that of anyone who has played a part in its building. And, year by year, during a period of over forty years, it was he who played the chief part in moulding its procedure and giving to it the character that it possesses to-day. The Provincial Legislative Council was liberalised by his very presence, and he it was who first introduced into the Imperial Legislative Chamber that spirit of free and healthy criticism, which, strongly resented as it was at first by the official mind, established once and for all the right of the non-official member to speak his mind without fear or favour. And he was a leader among the men who through many years of discouragement and ridicule, borne with cheerful courage and persistence, evolved the reforms which at length found a partial practical expression in Lord Morley's scheme and are shortly, we hope, to be given an even wider expansion. In the educational sphere we find again his towering personality, always the stalwart bulwark which withstood the encroachment of reaction in the guise of reform,—his the loving hand which reverently preserved and tended the growth and progress of college and university. And when we turn again to the sphere of popular and unofficial activity, there is not an organisation, great or small, of which he was not only the chief founder or one of the first pioneers, but of which he was, until the last, a stalwart prop. He founded the Bombay Presidency Association, a body which, quietly as it works, keeps a watchful interest over the rights and liberties of the people and counts for more than some people fully realise in the political life of the Province. Above all, he was one of the foremost among those stalwarts of a generation, alas, now past, which founded the Indian National Congress, the free parliament of the people which first gave to the people of India a medium of free expression for their political aspirations, and which for thirty years has battled for reform. None among the great men who have guided its counsels and fought its battles has played a greater, a more courageous, or a more statesmanlike part than the great leader whose death India mourns to-day. When we pass in review all these manifold phases of public activity in which Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was a leader among men, and attempt an appreciation of the public service which he rendered year in and year out in every one of them, unceasingly, untiringly, with supreme fearlessness, never-failing judgment and unrivalled experience and knowledge, we can approach to some sort of appreciation of all that his death means to his fellow-countrymen. It would be foolish to say that we shall never look upon his like again. We hope that future generations will give India many statesmen who will emulate the example of Sir Pherozeshah. But one generation does not bring forth two men such as he, and we have not his like among us to-day. Therefore, the less could we afford to lose him at a moment when wise and statesmanlike counsels and leadership are more than ever needed, and which is pregnant with great possibilities of progress and reform, if the occasion is wisely used.

Well, he is gone! But let us not waste our time in useless repining. He would not have had it so. Let us rather be grateful for the great gift of his life and its lesson. He was the very personification of action. And if we would truly apply the lesson that his great example teaches us, we must take courage by that example and go forward with determination to carry on, as best we can, the task that he has been forced to lay aside. He has left us a great example, a great inspiration and a great encouragement. We cannot pay a better tribute to his memory than to lose no time in once more buckling on our armour and pressing forward in the causes which he loved. He would not have had his followers mourn, that he died when he was no longer able to bear his full part in the fray. He always dreaded the prospect that the evening of his life might be spent in feeble inaction. And he has died as he would have wished, active and in harness almost to the last. He played so full a part and bore so much of the burden upon his own shoulders, that those who are left to carry on the great work that he had so much at heart must redouble their efforts, must increase their watchfulness, in order that his memory be not betrayed by failure to preserve what he created or to carry on the tasks which he began. That is the duty which is imposed upon the comrades he has left behind. To everyone who mourns his loss to-day we would say, if you honour his memory, if you revere his great example, you cannot do so more greatly than by each playing your part in carrying on his great work.

In Memoriam.

PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

No more alas he'll brace his armour on
And step a happy warrior to the fray;
No longer will he shine as he hath shone
The Lion of his Day!

Who bore his wounds as lightly as he gave
In many a contest waged with knightly worth
With but one sole ambition,—t'was to save
And serve his native earth.

And in her service to her councils brought
A mind whose action erred not from the law,
But bore the fruits of ripe and tempered thought
Marred by no vicious flaw.

A brave and fearless foe, a faithful friend
Who never stooped to actions base or mean;
But fought his way towards the desir'd end
With weapons bright and clean.

Warming his very foemen by his grace
He kept his public honour free from ill;
Though the stern spirit of the Iranian race
Flashed from his bosom still!

Go happy warrior to thy well-earned rest;
Leaving behind the harvest from thy seeds
And the proud fame of one who gives his best—
In thoughts and words and deeds!

Notes of the Day.

Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions.

The question of the separation of executive and judicial functions constitutes one of those outstanding political grievances of the people which are discussed every year on the Congress platform with melancholy regularity,—to no avail as far as Government are concerned. It is true that some of the responsible members of the Government have pronounced strongly against the existing system,—notably Sir Harvey Adamson, who in 1908 as Home Member, publicly stated that the separation of executive and judicial functions was essential for the effective administration of justice. But nothing is done, though in this matter many of the Indian States have already shown the way to British administrators. In an informing article on the subject in the "Hindustan Review," Mr. Chandra Sekhar Sahay comments on the working of the experiment in the Baroda State:

> The total number of criminal cases filed during 1913-14 was 15,799 of which 15,155 cases were disposed of during the year including old pending cases. The average duration of a criminal case worked out at seven days and in summary cases at three days per case. The number of criminal appeals in 1913-14 was 559, of which 508 were disposed of. These figures will show how quickly the cases are disposed of. I don't know of any province in British India where criminal cases are disposed of so quickly. It is evident that the quickness of disposal does not in the least detract from the quality of the justice administered,—and this twofold happy result is due only to the separation of the executive and judicial functions.

Moslems in Russia.

Like the Mahomedans owing allegiance to the British Crown, the Moslem subjects of the Tsar have whole-heartedly supported their Government in the present great struggle. And in the new era of greater freedom, which the end of war must bring to all Russians, a brighter future is also ensured to the Russian Moslems. A beginning has been made by the proposal for the appointment of a Consul for Moslem affairs, and, in view of this, fresh statistical returns have been collected and published by the Department of Religions under the Ministry of the Interior, which give some interesting accounts of the progress of Moslems in Russia. While, according to the last Russian Census of 1897, the Moslem population of Russia was given as being less than 15 millions, it is now estimated to be about 16 millions. Over four and a half millions of these are in European Russia, mostly on the banks of the Volga; more than three and a quarter millions in the Caucasus; over eight millions are found in Central Asia, that is, Russian Turkestan and the Steppes, and about 120,000 in Siberia.

Educational Progress.

There are 26,000 mosques and places of prayer, and more than 45,000 religious officials. Of the 87 Moslem organizations authorized by Government, five are purely religious, 48 are benevolent, and 34 educational. There are 194 Moslem libraries, 23 printing presses, and 18 periodicals. In this connection it will be interesting to recall that a Congress of Russian Moslems was held for ten days in Petrograd in June last. Among the subjects discussed were the obtaining of equal rights with Christians, the establishment of a Central Committee to look after Moslem schools and colleges, the improvement of backward moral and educational conditions of Moslems in Turkestan and Central Asia, and the provision of higher schools and colleges. But the most remarkable discussion centred round questions relating to women. many of the Petrograd women taking part in the Congress, A Moslem woman has recently qualified as a lawyer, several are following medicine and many are attending other courses in the universities. But much still remains to be done for them, for it is only now that permission has been granted to them to teach in primary schools and to be trained in normal colleges for the purpose.

Municipal Amenities in Calcutta.

The review by the General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation of the annual Administration Report contains some points of interest for the citizens as well as the City Fathers of Bombay. There appears to be a general feeling that assessments are made in an arbitrary manner and that valuations are enhanced without sufficient reason. In the opinion of the Committee, therefore, the method of assessment and the date on which the valuations are fixed require examination. As regards the essential amenities of daily life, it is found that "some practicable method of providing a constant supply of filtered water" is still to be found, but the Committee gives great credit to the Lighting Department for securing "an undoubted improvement in the lighting of the city as a whole without much increase of expenditure." As in some parts of Bombay, improvement in the matter of planting trees in streets is observable in Calcutta. And as regards this question of street arboriculture,—to which increasing attention should be paid in Bombay,—the Committee makes a very sensible suggestion that adequate powers should be obtained to control the erection of telephone and other wires so that they may not impede the growth of roadside trees. While important roads are generally in much better condition than at any time previously, the Committee would like to see more money allotted and greater attention paid towards the upkeep of narrow lanes and less important roads. Precisely the same thing needs to be said about the policy adopted by our own Municipality in the upkeep of roads.

Magazine-Selling and the Coinage.

A curious psychological interest attaches to the reduction of the price of an American monthly. Beginning with its November number, "Munsey's Magazine" will cost its American reader 10 instead of 15 cents, and in announcing the drop in price Mr. Frank A. Munsey has some interesting things to say on the selling of a popular magazine. The old price of this magazine was 10 cents and it was raised to 15 three years ago, not because Mr. Munsey's faith in 10 cents as the ideal price for this type of magazine was fundamentally shaken, but chiefly, he says, because the booksellers objected to dealing in "dime" magazines when the majority, which had risen to 15 cents, showed a greater profit. So he made the experiment of a 15-cent. magazine, and apparently, it has proved the failure he expected. The explanation of it all, he maintains, is the American comage system. Ten cents is a "dime" and a definite coin; 25 cents is a quarter and another definite coin; but 15 cents is no coin at all, but a "dime" with something added to it or a quarter with something back from the bookseller. The "dime," thinks Mr. Munsey, is too little for a magazine, but it is a coin easily parted with,—"the 'dime' is easy money." But the "dime" with 5 cents added to it is not easy money; the psychology of the public which Mr. Munsey wants to capture, regards it as no less hard to part with than a quarter. Or if it is the quarter which they tender, even the 10 cents change in return cannot quite dispel the feeling that a whole quarter has gone for ever. Mr. Munsey, in the midst of this human dilemma, naturally casts envious eyes on the British sixpence. If America had its equivalent, he says, it would have been "a mighty useful coin,—and the ideal price for a magazine."

The Railway Board have sanctioned the construction by the Assam-Bengal Railway on behalf of the Chaparmukh-Silghat Railway Company of a branch line of railway on metre gauge from Chaparmukh station on the Assam-Bengal Railway to Silghat. The line will be known as Chaparmukh-Silghat Railway.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GREEK CABINET RESIGNS.

SPLIT ON MILITARY PROPOSALS.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH ATTACK IN CHAMPAGNE.

RUSSIAN POSITION IMPROVING.

ALLIES' SUBMARINES IN SEA OF MARMORA.

In the Greek Chamber M. Venezelos defeated M. Zaimes by thirty-three votes on military proposals creating, a Cabinet crisis. M. Venezelos pointed out that the next move was with the King. The Cabinet then resigned.

The King has summoned party leaders to confer with him. It is expected that the crisis will result in the dissolution of Parliament with the same Cabinet in power.

It is said that where necessary Serbia is making orderly retirement and fighting valiant rear-guard actions. The Serbians are purposely avoiding a decisive battle till their own moment.

French landings at Salonika continue.

Despite protective nets and mines, British and French submarines have passed through the Straits and are successfully co-operating in the Sea of Marmora, to the prejudice of Turkish supplies by sea for the troops in Gallipoli.

French troops by a rapid and vigorous attack in Champagne regained the ground upon which the Germans had obtained a footing.

The Germans unsuccessfully tried to cross the Dvina. The Russians progressed to the outskirts of Illuxt.

Heavy fighting continues on the Isonzo front. The Italian infantry have gradually gained the upper hand.

It is confirmed that there have been peace discussions at Amsterdam, German socialist members participating.

The latest report says that the King passed a slightly better night and his appetite is improving.

NEW ZEALAND'S BOUNTY.

MILLION STERLING OF CHEESE FOR TROOPS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

New Zealand is supplying cheese to the value of a million sterling for the British troops.

STERLING INDIA BILLS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Tenders will be received on November 10th for three and a half millions sterling India Bills.

RESIGNATION OF GREEK CABINET.

GOVERNMENT DEFEATED ON MILITARY PROPOSALS.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN GREECE.

THE CABINET RESIGNS.

"NEXT MOVE IS WITH THE KING."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, Nov. 4.

In the Chamber to-day M. Venezelos defeated M. Zaimis by thirty-three votes on military proposals and created a Cabinet crisis.

M. Venezelos pointed out that the next move was with the King.

The Cabinet then resigned.

IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF CRISIS.

AN INSULTING REMARK.

ATHENS, Nov. 4.

The immediate cause of the crisis was a remark made by the Minister of War which M. Venezelos considered an insult to the Chamber and he demanded an immediate apology.

M. Zaimis thereupon supported the Minister of War a demanded a vote of confidence.

M. VENEZELOS ON KING CONSTANTINE.

"NOT EXPERIENCED IN POLITICS."

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The sitting of the Greek Chamber was marked by tumultuous scenes.

M. Venezelos took a very strong line in attacking the Government.

Replying to the taunt of a Deputy who accused him of doubting the patriotism of the King, M. Venezelos declared that he had not wished to drag the King's name into the discussion, but since the question had been raised he must say that in a constitutional government the Crown had no place in responsibllities. Only foolish political leaders could think of hiding behind the Crown.

"It is absurd," he continued, "to say that the King wishes the country's destruction, but the State is a constitutional kingdom and the whole responsibility rests with the Cabinet. I admit the Crown has a right to disagree with the responsible government but after the recent elections such non-agreement is out of question and now the Crown has no right to disagree. The King is a distinguished general but is not equally experienced in politics."

M. Venezelos' utterance is particularly interesting in view of his attitude towards the Royal House in the crisis of 1910 which practically saved the dynasty.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT EXPECTED.

ATHENS, Nov. 4.

It is expected that the crisis will result in the dissolution of Parliament with the same Cabinet in power, the Portfolio for War may change hands.

PARTY LEADERS SUMMONED BY KING

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphs from Athens that the King has summoned party leaders to confer with him.

FIGHTING IN CAMEROONS.

TWO BRITISH SUCCESSES.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Press Bureau announces that the Nigerian Government communicates that the British occupied Bamenda on 22nd November and Banyo on the 24th. Both places are in the Cameroons.

In the fight at Banyo, three Germans and twenty-five native soldiers were killed. The British force lost four native soldiers killed and nine wounded.

TRIBUTE TO MR. ASQUITH.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Attorney-General, Sir F. E. Smith, speaking in London last night paid a great tribute to Mr. Asquith. He said, "Whether you agree or disagree with him you must at least admit that he has grown grey in public service. He has three brilliant sons in the trenches, two of whom have been wounded and he is bearing the burden of responsibility like whereof has never fallen on the shoulders of any English statesman in the whole country's history." (Cheers.)

SERB'AN THEATRE.

FURIOUS BULGAR ATTACKS REPELLED.

PROTECTING A STRATEGIC ROAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SALONIKA, Nov. 3.

The Serbians continue to repel furious Bulgarian attacks on the Babana Pass, protecting the road to Prilep and Monastir, both of which are still safe, though refugees from Monastir are arriving at Salonika.

SERBIANS AVOIDING A DECISIVE BATTLE.

ARMY'S EFFICIENCY NOT IMPAIRED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Reuter learns from an authoritative source that the cohesion of the Serbian Army has been preserved.

Where necessary Serbia is making orderly retirement and fighting valiant rear-guard actions. The Army's efficiency has not been impaired. Everything of value was removed from Kragujevatz.

Hitherto the enemy on both fronts have paid heavily for any advance. The Serbians are purposely avoiding a decisive battle till their own moment. The populace travels with the Army rather than live under enemy domination.

TERRIFIC RESISTENCE.

ENEMY'S GREAT LOSSES.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

A "Daily Chronicle" correspondent with the Serbian armies confirms that they are making terrific resistence especially against General Mackensen whose progress has been gained solely by overwhelming artillery superiority. General Mackensen's army of 150,000 is provided with artillery sufficient for a million. The progress of this army has been made at terrible cost, altogether disproportionate to results.

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS.

DISPOSITION OF TROOPS.

SALONIKA, Nov. 4.

Important British reinforcements have reached the French sector and occupied the second French line, with the object of forming a British sector southward of the French line and enabling the French troops to push northward.

The British and French are disembarking steadily.

KING PETER'S SACRED OATH.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Austrian Press Bureau reports that the following Army Order was recently issued to his officers by the King of Serbia:—Old age does not allow me to fight. I have not physical strength to lead my armies in this life and death struggle. I am a weak old man who can only send his blessing to the soldiers, women and children. Yet regarding one thing I take a sacred oath, namely, if the struggle ends in defeat it will be a glorious death for all of us. I will not live to see the disaster. With our crushed Fatherland I shall die also.

FRENCH LANDINGS AT SALONIKA.

PARIS, Nov. 4.

French landings at Salonika continue.

MILL OPERATIVES' WAGES.

FIVEPER CENT. ADVANCE AGREED TO

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Lancashire cotton manufacturers have decided to advance wages of weavers by five per cent. in January. A quarter of a million people are affected.

The advance is the war bonus which employers formerly refused on account of the state of the trade. Operatives then decided to organise strikes in individual mills, and this led employers to reconsider the position.

They, to-day decided, to grant the war bonus at the beginning of January next till thirteen weeks after peace.

NEW JAPANESE BATTLESHIP LAUNCHED.

TOKIO, Nov 4.

A new battleship of the Fuso class has been launched.

FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE.

VIGOROUS ATTACK BY FRENCH.

LOST GROUND REGAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Nov. 4.

The communiqué records fierce grenade fighting in Artois.

French troops by a rapid and vigorous attack in Champagne regained the ground at Chasse Farm where the Germans had gained a footing. The French were successful, despite the desperate resistance supported by sprays of liquid fire.

ARTILLERY DUELS IN ARTOIS

FIERCE FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE.

PARIS, Nov. 5.

A communiqué says: Our batteries in Belgium bombarded at length enemy positions in the region of Lombaertzide and stifled the German efforts to reply.

Violent artillery duels took place in Artois near Givenchy and south of the Somme.

Fierce fighting continued throughout the day in Champagne near Maisonside Champagne. The enemy were completely ejected from the lost portion of trenches which they still held but a furious attack in the evening enabled them to regain a footing at isolated points.

Another attack in the La Courtine sector was completely repulsed.

The artillery duel was resumed in the Vosges with lively interchange of fire from trench engines.

ENEMY FAILS TO CROSS THE DVINA.

RUSSIANS REACH OUTSKIRTS OF ILLUXT.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 5.

The Russians repulsed the enemy's offensive in the region of Schlock.

The enemy unsuccessfully tried to cross the Dvina below Dvinsk. The Russians progressed to the outskirts of Illuxt.

Several German attacks south of Lake Sventen collapsed, the enemy suffering enormous losses.

Forest figthing west of Tchartorysk resulted in the Germans leaving the ground strewn with corpses.

Minor Russian successes are reported elsewhere.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON ISONZO FRONT.

ITALIANS GAIN UPPER HAND.

ROME, Nov. 5.

A communiqué says: Heavy fighting continues on the Isonzo front particularly on the heights north-west of Gorizia and around Oslavia.

Here the Italian infantry have gradually gained the upper hand. Ferrrible weather is hampering the operations.

A ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

PARIS, Nov. 5.

A telegram to "Debats" from Brussels states that in spite of German efforts to conceal the fact, it has leaked out that a Zeppelin exploded and fell at Poixthubert between Namur and Arlon on the 13th October and was destroyed. Part of the crew were saved.

APPEAL FOR DESTITUTE BELGIANS

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Lord Mayor of London appeals to the peoples of the Empire for three million sixpences to feed destitute Belgians on King Albert's fete day.

PEACE DISCUSSIONS AT AMSTERD A

LONDON, Nov. 5.

It is confirmed that there have been peace discussions at Amsterdam, German Socialist members of the Reichstag participating.

EARLY CONVOCATION OF REICHTAG REFUSED

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 5.

The German Chancellor has declined the Socialists' demand for a speedy convocation of the Reichstag to discuss questions of the state of siege and food supply.

ALLIES' SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

COOPERATING IN SEA OF MARMORA.

SUCCESSFULLY PASSED THROUGH THE DARDANELLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

A communiqué regarding the Dardanelles says, that despite protective nets and also mines many lines deep, British and French submarines have passed through the Straits and are co-operating in the Sea of Marmora, where they are making the movement of Turkish vessels and the re-provisioning of the Turks in the peninsula by sea particularly difficult.

GALLIPOLI OPERATIONS.

OPINION IN TURKEY.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4.

The Constantinople correspondent of "Lokalanzeiger" says that opinion is expressed in well informed circles that the British forces intend to winter in Gallipoli.

AUSTRALIA AND GALLIPOLI OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Australia reviews Mr. Asquith's speech favourably as manly and dignified, especially his references to Gallipoli. "Argus" says, "the soldiers' letters from Gallipoli show no trace of bitterness or discouragement. We shall continue freely to give our aid."

MILITARY AWARDS.

CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY AND RESOURCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The War Office announces the award of thirty-six Distinguished Service Orders and of sixty-four Military Crosses.

The recipients of the former include Major C. J. L. Allanson, Sixth Gurkhas, for most conspicuous gallantry and marked ability on August 9th. In leading his battalion to the attack on Chunuk Bair with two companies under destructive enemy fire, he reached the summit of the ridge where he was wounded by a bayonet thrust. When it became obvious that supports could not reach him he skilfully withdrew his men Notwithstanding the pain of his wound he remained with his battalion all day, being the only British officer left.

Among those to whom Military Crosses have been awarded are Lieut. H. G. A Fellowes, Probyn's Horse, for conspicuous resource and good work in France on October 7th, and Second Lieut. Arthur Logan for conspicuous gallantry on September 26th in attempting to rescue a wounded man.

The latest list of D. S. O.'s includes Captain Park of the Black Watch, a son of Sir Maitland Park, editor of the "Cape Times" and formerly editor of the "Pioneer."

Captain Park is decorated for conspicuous gallantry at Manquissant on 25th September, when at the head of his company he drove back the enemy four hundred yards along two lines of trenches and established three blocks which he held until relieved

A GALLANT INDIAN OFFICER.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

In the latest list of decorations the name of Second-Lieutenant Rana Jodha Jang Bahadur, attached to the Garhwal Rifles, is mentioned for commanding a double company with great ability and conspicuous gallantry at La Bassée on October 13th.

QUESTION OF GENERAL ELECTION.

UNDESIRABLE DURING WAR TIME.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne said, that all were profoundly convinced that there should not be a general election during the war.

The Government was considering the question of the extension of the life of the present Parliament and the provision of a new register next year. A Government statement on the subject would shortly be made.

PROLONGATION OF MILITARY SERVICE

LONDON, Nov. 4.

In the Commons Mr. Tennant formally introduced a Bill for the prolongation of military service during the war.

STEAMER V AEROPLANES

INTERESTING DUEL.

CLEVER ZIG-ZAGGING SAVES THE SHIP.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Three German aeroplanes of which one was a large battleplane, made a determined attack on the Cork Steamship Co.'s steamer Avocet, bound for Liverpool. The battleplane dropped thirty-six bombs, all of which missed, some only by a narrow margin. It then took up a position off the port beam and opened fire with a machine gun, striking various parts of the ship. Subsequently an airman at an altitude of nine hundred feet dropped more bombs and only the captain's clever zig-zagging saved the ship. Meanwhile smaller aeroplanes crossed and recrossed the ship constantly dropping bombs. All seemed particularly keen on sinking the ship and only failed because they lacked nerve to fly lower. When they saw that the ship was unhurt they started rifle firing and the shots spluttered on the deck but none of the crew was hurt. The look-out man reported a floating mine right ahead while bombs were dropping near by.

GERMAN SUBMARINE IN DISTRESS.

TOWED TO PORT BY DUTCH LIFEBOAT

HAGUE, Nov. 4.

A Dutch life boat has towed to Terschelling a German submarine which displayed distress signals.

Two Dutch destroyers are guarding the submarine at anchorage and the German crew is remaining on board.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The submarine brought to Terschelling as reported in yesterday's telegrams was U8. It was stranded on a sandbank a mile from the coast owing to faulty steering.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF SHIPPIN I.

THE WORKING OF THE SCHEME.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The powers which Government is taking to control shipping aim at securing its larger utilisation for purely British purposes. They prohibit British vessels from carrying cargo between foreign ports except under licence from the special committee. Another committee will deal with the requisitioning of tonnage to carry foodstuffs to Great Britain.

Government has also undertaken not to requisition vessels loading grain in North-America for Great Britain to December, 15th and to allow such vessels to start a fresh voyage after discharging.

It is hoped that these measures will remedy the shortage of tonnage to which the recent rise in the price of wheat and other commodities is ascribed.

HIS MAJESTY BETTER.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The King passed a slightly better night and his appetite is improving. His Majesty is still in some pain, especially when attempting any movement.

LORD CARMICHAEL'S SYMPATHY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

The following telegram was sent to the Secretary of State by the Governor of Bengal on the 1st instant:—

"On behalf of the Government and people of Bengal I would like to express the great concern with which we have read the news of the accident to His Imperial Majesty. It is with relief that we have since learnt His Imperial Majesty is making progress. We fervently pray for his speedy restoration to health."

The Secretary of State has replied as follows:—

"The King commands me to thank you for your message. His Majesty has arrived home safely and is progressing favourably."

EDITH CAVELL CRIME.

MONUMENT FOR POSTERITY.

PARIS, Nov. 4.

The "Matin states that one of the greatest masters has been commissioned to make a great bas relief of the execution of Edith Cavell, which will be presented to the city of Paris and will stand in a public position.

ADDITIONS TO DUTCH NAVY.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4.

Three large Dutch submarines are to be constructed at Fryinoord in collaboration with a British firm.

Besides submarines, two fast cruisers are to be built at Amsterdam and Flushing respectively.

NEW PERSIAN MINISTER TO GERMANY

LONDON, Nov. 5.

A Berlin telegram states that Hussein Kuli-Khan, formerly Persian Foreign Minister, has been appointed Persian Minister to Germany where he has already arrived.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 9.)

SITUATION IN BULGARIA VERY SERIOUS.

ANTI-GOVERNMENT RIOTING.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London, 4th November:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" Milan correspondent says that arrivals from Bulgaria state that the situation is very serious.

They confirm the reports that have already appeared. For instance they say that the mob at Starazagora received the Turkish troops with stones and during the anti-German riots at Jambole the Prefect was murdered. The rioting at Djumya was suppressed by troops firing on the mob; Stambuliwski's partizans organised anti-Government demonstrations.

INTERVENTION DEMONSTRATIONS IN RUMANIA.

The "Matin's" Bucharest correspondent telegraphs that a demonstration in favour of intervention lasted from Sunday morning to Monday afternoon. The troops were called out to disperse the participators and the police restored order with bayonet charges. Several fatalities occurred.

LORD ROBERTS MEMORIAL SERVICE.

A Roberts, memorial service will be held at St. Margarets, Westminister, on the 13th instant, the anniversary of the death. Canon Carnegie informed a corespondent of the "Daily Mail" that such an anniversary service is probably unprecedented in the applications for seats which have been received from all parts of the country.

RUSSIAN FORCE ADVANCING IN BUKHOVINA.

IMPORTANT POSITIONS CAPTURED.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Nov. 5.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables, London 4th November:—

The "Petit Parisien's" Geneva correspondent says that large Russian forces are advancing in Buckovina. Important positions near Czernowitz have already been taken.

FOOD RELIEF FOR SERBIA.

The "Petit Parisien's" Salonika correspondent says the French commissariat has sent several train-loads of flour, corn and maize via Monastir towards the Ochrida and Petovo valleys, bordering on Albania, for the Serbian population. Several thousands of tons of corn were previously sent to Albania.

GERMANY'S FUTILE PEACE OVERTURES.

The "Het Volk" states that recent German peace proposals were communicated by neutrals to Sir Edward Grey, who laughed them to scorn.

The "Nieuws Vanden Dag" (Amsterdam) does not doubt the accuracy of the report concerning peace proposals made in Amsterdam by the German Reichstag deputies. The paper adds that if this was an experimental balloon, there is not the least hope of its rising.

STEAMER EXPLOSIONS IN AMERICA.

The "Central News" New York correspondent says that eight explosions occurred in the hold of a British steamer loading sugar at Brooklin. The damage to the vessel and cargo is estimated at £5,000.

U. S. NATIONAL DEFENCE PROGRAMME.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S STRIKING SPEECH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

President Wilson delivered a striking address on the occasion of his first public utterance regarding the scope of the national defence programme.

Appealing for the support of all parties and individuals for the defence measures, he said: "The only thing within our borders that has given us grave concern within recent months has been the voices raised in America professing to be the voices of Americans, but spoken with alien sympathies. It is high time that the nation should call them to reckoning."

President Wilson added: "In enlarging the Army and the Navy our only intention is to assure the security of the United States. I confidently believe that we shall never again take a foot of territory by conquest."

SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS.

GENERAL BOTHA AND HIS OPPONENTS

CAPETOWN, Nov. 5.

General Botha in a speech at Potchefstroom said he trusted the people would accept the country's verdict. The time had come to do the utmost to build up one great country. He was prepared to make an honourable peace with his political opponents. With regard to the question of amnesty this was impossible so long as the spirit of rebellion prevailed. He foreshadowed drastic measures against schoolteachers who were fostering the spirit of revolt among children.

U. S. A MINISTER TO BELGIUM.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Mr. Whitlock, United States Minister to Belgium, is returning to America.

IMPERIAL RELIEF FUND.

FUTURE NEEDS.

(News Bureau.)

DELHI, Nov. 5.

The following communiqué is issued regarding the Imperial Indian Relief Fund: The total amount at the credit of the Central Fund up to the 31st August was Rs. 80,53,480 and with the Provincial Committees Rs. 2,08,229, the principal, items of expenditure being 2½ lakhs to the Soldiers and Sailors' Association and a lakh to the Indian Soldiers' Fund in England and to various quarters where help was wanting. The total expenditure from the Central Fund up to the 31st August amounted to Rs. 31,79,193 and to this must be added a sum of about Rs. 24,04,000 expended by Provincial Committees in the relief of local civil distress. It will be observed that due effort has been and is being made to give effect to two of the three main objects of the fund, namely, the alleviation, firstly, of cases of distress in India occurring among the families of those who have gone to the front and, secondly, (were necessary) of local distress among the poorer classes of the civil population caused directly by the war and through no fault of their own. After meeting the necessary expenditure on these objects there still remains a large balance to the credit of the fund. That balance will be devoted eventually to the third and ultimately the most important object of the fund, namely, the grant of assistance to the widows and orphans of those who are killed or die in service to whom must logically be added the officers and soldiers incapacitated for further service. The amount which might be expended upon this object is almost unlimited and the Committee have consequently endeavoured from the first to accumulate as large sum as possible for expenditure at the end of the war while affording such intermediate assistance as may be necessary. Some idea of the calls which may be anticipated upon the fund at the close of the war may be gathered from the fact that even if the war should end by March, 1916, the casualties continuing at the same rate as hitherto it is estimated that of the British officers of the Indian Army and of the Indian Army Reserve there will be by that time have been 540 killed and 900 wounded; of Indian officers 300 killed, and 750 wounded; and of Indian non-commissioned officers and men 9,000 killed and 25,000 wounded. It must, of course, be remembered that not more than 25 per cent. are invalided out of service; in the majority of the cases the wounds will be relatively slight and the men will remain on the active list. Even allowing for this fact, however, there will probably be some 200 British officers, nearly as many Indian officers and 6,000 Indian non-commissioned officers and men who are incapacitated by wounds for further service, many of them will need assistance from the fund. With the war lasting longer or should the rates of casualties become still higher, the number of claimants for assistance from the fund will be much greater than at present anticipated. In addition to the classes mentioned above, there are also the widows and dependents of the men serving on the departmental unattached lists of the civilion European and Anglo-Indian staff belonging to the military accounts, postal and telegraphic departments, and of subassistant surgeons, all of whom may need help. All the abovementioned classes will, of course, be legible for pensions from the State and wound and injury pensions as well as the family pensions admissible to all ranks of the Indian Army, and their rates have recently been materially enhanced; nevertheless it is impossible for any pensionary scheme, however, liberally framed, to meet in full the varying degrees of need, which will arise and it is with the object of supplementing the efforts of the Government in this direction that the Central Committee have under their consideration a scheme for the grant of assistance to all these classes at the close of the war, a rough estimate of the probable cost of these measures based upon the optimistic hypothesis that the war may come to an end next spring and that the number of casualties will remain fairly constant shows that even then, at least Rs 85 lakhs w be required if adequate relief is to be granted. If more money were available assistance could be given on a more liberal scale. It is of course impossible to formulate definite schemes at the present stage owing to the uncertainty of the two factors essential to these ultimate calculations, viz., the duration of the war and the number of casualties; but it is hoped that the generous Indian public will realise that the demands upon the fund will be very great and increasingly great in proportion of the duration of the war and that although the expenditure at present may appear to be relatively small there is practically no limit to the amount which can be spent and well spending in affording assistance at the close of the war to the widows and dependents of those who have died and to the soldiers who have suffered in the service of the Empire. His Excellency the Viceroy has gratefully thanked the subscribers of these funds.

CHINA'S MONARCHICAL MOVEMENT.

ASSURANCE'S TO JAPAN.

TOKIO, Nov. 4.

A Foreign Office official expresses the opinion that Japan will accept China's assurances for the safety of Japanese nationals in the event of disturbances arising from the monarchical movement.

The greatest importance is attached in Japan to the possible effects of the movement on South China, where the opposition is reported to be strongest.

The Karachi Port Trust have approved and submitted to Government for sanction a scheme of Rs 4,64,000 for building a landing place for fishermen at Kiamari Bunder.

THE ARMY'S NEEDS.

URGENT APPEAL FOR MUNITIONS AND MEN.

LORD ROSEBERY AT LEITH.

The Earl of Rosebery paid an unexpected visit on October 8 to Leith, and addressed a large meeting in Dalmeny-street Drill Hall in connection with the 7th Royal Scots, of which battalion he is honorary colonel, writes the "Daily Telegraph."

Lord Rosebery, who was loudly cheered on rising to speak, said: For my part, I myself am no believer in recruiting speeches. I think that all that can be done by speeches has been done already, and that if men will not come in some more serious and drastic plan will have to be adopted. The only recruiting speeches for which I have any respect are those by men who have the Victoria Cross on their breasts.

Still, I should like to ask this question, whether you think that the war, the nature, the risk, the importance, the vital importance, of this war has yet been realised by our people.

A WAR OF EXHAUSTION.

It is a war of such a stupendous size that the world has never seen the like, and the world is happily not likely to see the like again for half a century or more, because of the exhaustion it produces and has produced. It is a war in which two or three of the battles already fought have cost 40,000 to 50,000 casualties on your behalf and on mine. I wonder if everybody in this hall realises that, if they think that men who have gone out have gone for the pleasure, if they think they are fighting like prize-fighters to see which shall gain the victory in a given contest.

I do not know, I do not believe anybody can tell us except Lord Kitchener, which is most wanted—munitions or men. (A Voice: "Munitions!") Both are wanted; both are wanted to the greatest extent they can be got. (Cheers.).

Two groups of nations, proceeded Lord Rosebery, were fighting together for their very lives, not for victory, not for an increase of territory, not for some clause in a treaty—because when once the war began about the independence of Belgium it soon grew into even larger issues—they were not fighting for any of these things. They were absolutely fighting for their own existence, and they must fight as long as they had a man or a dollar to fight with, and the last man and the last dollar would win.

NATIONAL EXISTENCE AT STAKE.

That was why he thought some of their young men did not realise that this matter was vital for them. It was not a question of victory on a stricken field, it was not a question of ampler dominions—we had more than we wanted—it was a question of the existence of these islands and their Empire.

What would happen if they were to lose this war? He did not regard it as a probable contingency, but if every man who could come did not come the war would drag on for years, sucking the very marrow out of the bones of the nation. But supposing they were to lose—everything was possible in this war—these islands invaded, taxed, dominated by the Prussians, a mere burned-out country? The probability was that then every self-respecting man would be seeking refuge in some of the outer Dominions beyond the seas. That was what was before them if they would not put out the full strength of the country.

That, continued Lord Rosebery, is the possibility that ought to haunt every man who can fight. But we shall win, that I do not doubt, but we shall have to put all our elbow-grease into the war if we are going to win promptly. (Cheers.).

He dared to say the German Emperor and some of the German generals thought they were going to win. When he heard any such ideas suggested he thought of what James VI. said about our Scottish subjects: "He knows not the stomach of that people." Those who thought we were going to be beaten knew not the stomach of our people. (Cheers.). But our people must come forward and show what they were made of. (Cheers.) We must have elbow-grease; we must have the full and strenuous energies of the nation applied to this war.

THE TORCH IN THE BALKANS.

The need was infinitely greater now than it was at the beginning of the war. We were fighting not merely in France and in Flanders and in Asia Minor, we had an enormous expedition in the Dardanelles and this week there had come the news that the torch of war was lit in the Balkans, and when the torch of war was lit in the Balkans heavy, direful explosions were certain to follow. Sometimes he tried to put himself in the place of a young man who did not enlist. Might he say that he had no military turn, but the appeal of the country was to each man an appeal so direct that it could not be devolved. It was a responsibility between his conscience and his God, and he had to settle it with both. He confessed that the consideration would appeal to him if he was a young man- he could not bear to think that others were doing for him a duty that it was incumbent upon him to do.

If the gentle methods of appeal and harangue did not succeed there was something sterner coming. If compulsion was coming he should feel as a young man that the matter was becoming a very serious one for him, because there would be an immeasurable distance between the man who had gone to the front as a volunteer and the man who had gone under compulsion (Cheers). If the war turned to the advantage of Germany the young man who did not enlist would be slinking about the streets like a leper feeling that, so far as he was concerned, the country was demolished, and he did not raise a finger to save her. He should expect to be treated as a leper by his comrades, and he should be sent to Coventry, and deservedly sent to Coventry. (Cheers.).

LESSON OF LOOS.

MORAL TO BE DRAWN FROM THE FIGHTING.

GERMAN STAFF'S FAILURE.

I have read with the closes attention the many accounts and comments on the recent fighting in France, both in the British and French sectors of attack, and am astonished to find writes Colonel F. N. Maude, C. B. in the "Standard," how little the chief lesson of these many engagements has been appreciated in this country. For the most part our critics have confined themselves to congratulations on the splendid spirit shown by our men in both Armies and on the extent of ground reconquered on the several fronts. The latter point is relatively insignificant. On the former we were already well informed; our men have only played up to the previous high standard they had fixed for themselves during the previous month of the war; but victory is not necessarily a product of these two factors.

The real essence of our gain lies in the evidence the events proclaim of the steadily improving quality of our staff practice and the growing deterioration of the German Headquarters in the art of handling their men.

I am quite willing to admit the immense difficulties under which the latter are labouring, due to the growing shortage of men on the western front, and our great superiority both in guns and aircraft—the two nowadays are complementary one of the other—and I will also grant that the distribution of their masses, as far as we can judge at present, was perhaps the circumstances. But what, to my mind, indicates great weakness in their work was, first of all, their failure to "time" the French attack in the Champagne by a counter-stroke from the Argonne; secondly, their failure to attack the French at the critical moment of their great assault; lastly, their persistence in a series of fruitless local efforts to regain fractions of their lost positions long after their enemies had had abundant time to consolidate their fresh acquisitions. It is the relative difference in Staff execution that strikes the mind in all three cases.

Possibly in view of our aerial superiority and the tremendous artillery fire of the preceding week, it may have been, humanly speaking, impossible to locate the areas in which our armies were respectively concentrating, which, by the way, suggests a complete failure of the German secret service agents, and, being taken by surprise, no other answer than the Crown Prince's counter in the Argonne was practicable; but the distribution of the reserves behind the sectors assailed by the French must have been faulty in the extreme if they were so posted as not to be able to seize this moment of crisis, and if the said reserves really were properly posted and yet failed to arrive, that only throws the blame on the staff and makes their failure even more conspicuous.

CLIMAX OF THE ATTACK.

This moment of crisis occurs at the climax of every attack, but becomes rapidly longer as the numbers employed increase. A company can be rallied and redistributed in a few seconds, but an army after a victorious advance over some thousands of yards of ground cut up by trenches, many of them still holding, out by sections of wire entanglement which have escaped the general bombardment and so forth, with men overwrought and exhausted by the tremendous effort both physical and mental which they have made, and denied by the mere fact of their advance of the support that their heavy artillery can render them, remains for some hours in the least favourable condition possible for defence. And to bring fresh unbroken reserves through to the front is in practice a more difficult task for the assailants than for the defence, whose men have relatively unbroken ground, well-known to them, to traverse, and whose heavy guns should be able to give them better support at shorter and known ranges.

To have failed to seize this opportunity argues a complete collapse in the directing organs of the enemy, unless as in the case of the Russians on the Eastern front, an orderly retreat forms part of their settled policy; and the subsequent counter-attacks, continued for days after the crisis had passed, confirms my opinion that temper, compounded of hatred and fear, has taken the place of cool judgment in their councils. A local success here and there, such as the recapture of the Hohenzollern system of defences, is of no importance whatever in the scale of the whole decision, and certainly altogether incommensurate with the losses this series of efforts has involved, for, quite apart from the fact that we can afford these losses, and they cannot, it is neither attack nor ordered retreat that is costly in itself, but the failure to achieve one's purpose, which every counter-attack beaten off reveals to every man who took part in it, and the consequent spread of despondency and demoralisation throughout all ranks; and, further, it is the manner and spirit in which the Germans make these attacks which render their repulse invariably so bloody.

ATTEMPTS TO DECEIVE.

The German wireless attempts to minimise our gains and their losses, in spite of the brilliant talent for fiction they reveal, cannot for a moment deceive even their own people, for as a nation they are far too well informed of the broad principles of military operations, to be deceived by such transparent falsehoods. They may, perhaps, be misled by the garbled mis-translations of orders of the day alleged to have been captured from our men, but they know quite well about how many men can be employed on a twenty or five mile front, and are quite capable of making the same deduction from the facts as I have given above, which makes it perfectly plain that this is only the beginning, not the end, of this phase of the offensive, and will, no doubt, set them thinking very hard as to what that end is likely to be.

"You can fool some of the people most of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time," as Lincoln said, and though the reigning dynasty in Germany has been able, thanks to the system of national hypnotisation induced upon the drill grounds, to fool a very large number for a very much longer time than seemed at first possible, the education which is the complementary part of of their drill-ground training, combined with the power of visualising military operations acquired in the "autumn manoeuvres," will presently begin to assert itself, and the pictures they will form of the trials their troops are enduring will ultimately bring about a national awakening. They all know from experience what the crowds that gather about the bridges, railway stations, and such like places during the return from the final manoeuvre day are like, and it needs no very vivid imagination to picture what must happen when shells are bursting all around and aeroplanes are dropping bombs on the platforms and on the trains. The same vvid pictures of havoc which they like to conjure up as happening to us in the streets of London from Zeppelin raids will assume a very diffrent aspect when they begin to realise that it is their troops and their railways that are catching the bombs, not ours.

Official and Personal

His Excellency the Viceroy held a meeting of the Executive Council yesterday. All the members were present and the noteworthy feature was the attendance of two Indian Members,—Sir Ali Imam and Sir Sankaran Nair.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces with the previous sanction of his Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to nominate Rai Prag Narayan Bhargava Bahadur of Lucknow as a member of the United Provinces Legislative Council to represent the Indian commercial community vice Rai Nathe Mal Bahadur C.I.E., deceased.

A pretty wedding was solemnised on Thursday at Christ Church, Simla, between Mr. Phillip Stuart, I.C.S., son of Sir Harold Stuart, Member Madras Executive Council, and Miss Oman, daughter of the well-known historian. Archdeacon Warlow officiated. The service was fully choral and a reception was afterwards held at the residence of Sir Edward and Lady Maclagan.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

(News Bureau.)

BENARES, Nov. 5.

The trial of the Benares Conspiracy case commenced to-day in the Central Jail before Mr. S. R. Daniels, President, and Mr. B. J. Dalal and Pandit Sitla Prasad Bajpai, Commissioners. Messrs. Alston and Ryves and Sadar Santosh Singh appeared for the prosecution, while the accused were defended by some local vakils and Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, barrister-at-law, Calcutta. Messrs. Satyacharndra Mukerjee and Harimohan Roy of Allahabad. Mr. Satyachandra appeared for Rao Gopalsingh of Kharwa (Ajmer).

DECREE AGAINST A BARRISTER.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

At the High Court to-day the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Seshagiri Iyer disposed of an appeal preferred by Mr. Chengalvaraya, Bar-at-Law, under the following circumstances:—A suit was brought against Mr. Chengalvaraya Naicker by Raja Venugopal Bahadur for recovery of a sum of Rs. 3,000 on promissory notes executed by the defendant to the plaintiff.

The defence was that the promissory notes were executed as security for appearing in certain cases on behalf of the plaintiff and that no amount was due on these promissory notes. Mr. Justice Bakewell who heard the case on the original side decreed, the suit holding that the defence story was false.

Their Lordships even without calling upon the vakil for the respondent, held that the whole case appeared to be entirely preposterous and the defence story was unbelievable. Accordingly they dismissed the appeal.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

(News Bureau.)

DELHI, Nov. 5.

The crop telegrams for the week ending the 30th October, indicate very weak rain fall throughout the country especially in the United Provinces, Rajputana, Bengal, Behar, Orissa, the Punjab, and the North-West Frontier, where rain is badly wanted. Standing crops are generally fair in the Punjab and parts of Rajputana. Cattle disease still prevails in certain districts of the United Provinces, Hyderabad, Rajputana, Bengal; pasturage is reported satisfactory except in Rajputana, the Punjab and Kashmir.

MADRAS TOWN-PLANNING EXPERT.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

Mr. H. V. Lanchester, the town-planning expert, began his work in Madras and is now engaged on a study of the city of Madras with view to advise the Corporation and Government in the matter of town extensions and improvements. Work in Madras is expected to keep him occupied for about six weeks. He will probably deliver a course of lectures for the benefit of Municipal Engineers on the technique of town planning and allied subjects.

CALCUTTA TAXI-CAB DRIVERS' STRIKE

SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

A deputation of taxi-cab drivers who struck work waited on the Commissioner of Police this afternoon. As a result of this a satisfactory settlement was arrived at, the taxi drivers declaring that the strike was over.

DEATH OF SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

(Continued from page 7.)

grace to style, reveal the eloquent speaker; while the apposite anecdotes, the historical and other allusions, the telling comparisons, interspersed with raillery, light banter, and gentle satire, proclaim the ready and effective debater. Manner and matter alike impress us. They have so impressed many a distinguished Englishman who have heard him on some platform or another. They have felt and expressed themselves admiringly, observing that Sir Pherozeshah possessed gifts of no ordinary character. If the speeches read well, it is superfluous to say they enliven hearers even more. They are doubly entertaining and impressive. So eloquent and practised a Parliamentary speaker as the late Mr. Bradlaugh was charmed at the magnificent deliverance of Mr Pherozeshah at the Congress of 1889 held in Bombay at which Sir William Wedderburn presided, and equally charmed was Sir Henry Cotton, the President, with the address he delivered at the last Congress held in Bombay as the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Hundreds on hundreds have no doubt heard him in the Council Chamber, Imperial and Provincial, in the hall of the University and the Bombay Municipal Corporation; and thousands upon thousands have heard him at one time or another from the platform of the Congress, at Calcutta and Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, and Ahmedabad. They all must bear ample testimony to the fact just stated. Though never specially trained to the art of oratory, Mr. Pherozeshah's rolling and eloquent periods charm the audience. He has the happy gift of placing the hearers from the very first in good humour; and he instinctively knows what to say and how to say it. The audience becomes immediately attracted towards him magnetically, and the more enlivening, eloquent and instructive is his speech, more it expresses its delight by ringing cheers and deafening applause. By long experience, Mr. Pherozeshah has found the key to success in public speaking. He knows when to pitch the key of a given subject high, and when low; when to roar like the lion and when to coo like the gentle dove. He knows when to rail and ridicule, when to cover an adversary with humiliation, when to be gay and frolicsome, and when to be grave in order to pour forth in all earnestness words of practical wisdom and the counsel of perfection. He might be sometimes mistaken. He might sometimes have been deceived. All the same, for the time being he made a powerful impression on the mind of his hearers. Untrained to diplomacy, he has been known at times to play his game with all the ability of a consummate diplomat. In the hall of the University and the Corporation, in the chamber of the Legislative Council, there is none so lynx-eyed to find flaws in procedure and constitution. Indeed in this respect he would not unfavourably compare with any old 'Parliamentary hand' and make his mark even on the floor of the House of Commons. Those who have closely watched his public career for the last forty-five years tell us how solidly, step by step, had Mr. Pherozeshah built up his reputation as a leader. And now that he stands foremost in the ranks of leading Indians in all parts of the country, it is generally felt that he is born to lead. There are centered in his person all the ability, all the versatility, all the elan, all the independence, and all the courage which make one a leader of men. But a leader without a following is like the general without his trusty soldiers. In the toil and turmoil of active public life he who attains to leadership is also bound to maintain it. But the maintenance of that position is only possible with a band of capable lieutenants equally trained like himself. It is only with the assistance of such that success is possible and practical. We have yet to find in Indian public life one who is a Hercules by himself and is able to rely on his own unaided prowess to achieve miracles which the world will admire and applaud. If, therefore, Mr. Pherozeshah rightly enjoys the hegemony of the great Indian community, he owes it not a little to those who have been associated with him for years and who have so loyally seconded his efforts. A fundamental basis of agreement is essential here. For unless the leader and his associates are in harmony with the principles to be enforced and the broad policy to be pursued in reference to the progress of the country, it would be difficult to bring important matters to a successful issue. Differences of opinion must prevail. For every well-trained and well-balanced mind must view a particular problem from his own point of view. But the differences must exist only to be well considered and threshed out, in order to come to some satisfactory agreement ultimately. The larger success of Mr. Pherozeshah more than that of any other Indian, in the public life of the country, must be traced to this fact, namely, the harmony of thought subsisting between him and his colleagues.

HIS ACADEMIC TRAINING.

Whatever distinction and success Mr. Pherozeshah has attained must, however, be ascribed to the quality of the education he received in his youth. It was a singularly lucky circumstance for him, for the late Messrs. Ranade and Telang, and for some of the less known alumni of Elphinstone College that they had all an accomplished Principal of world-wide fame in the person of the late Sir Alexander Grant, the translator and expounder of the ethics of Aristotle at Oxford as far back as 1858. His brief principalship of four years (from 1862 to 1866) was in every way remarkable in the annals of that in-

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DEATH OF SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

(*Continued from page 10.*)

stitution. It was in reality an epoch-making one. It was there that the illustrious trio received their academic training. It was there, under that gifted philosophic scholar, that their mind underwent a severe discipline which eventually prepared them for the active public life they all subsequently led. A broad and deep foundation in higher learning was laid. They all cultivated it for its own sake. History, philosophy and logic were taught by Sir Alexander Grant as these subjects have never since been taught by any of his successors save the distinguished Principal Wordsworth. The seed then sown fell on fertile ground and afterwards bore the fruit of which all India has had the benefit. For it will be readily admitted that no three persons in their respective public career have moulded their contemporaries for good more than they. It is owing to their respective sphere of influence that Bombay at least enjoys to-day such an excellent reputation for solidity and sobriety of thought, for practical sagacity, and uninterrupted public activity.

MR. DADABHAI'S PREDICTION.

Thus it is that the mind of Sir Pherozeshah was moulded by a master intellect in the heyday of his academic career which even then gave full promise of future eminence. And thus it was that above all Mr. Pherozeshah became the greatest favourite of his Principal. Sir Alexander took almost a parental interest in him and foretold the future high distinction he was destined to achieve, as much as the professors of Mr. Dadabhai predicted his greatness from his phenomenal college career. Alas! What a fall is there from that old standard of high and liberal education. Where, one may ask, are the professors of the masterly ability of Sir Alexander Grant and Principal Wordsworth? Where is the rich quality of the higher education they imparted, the education which disciplined the mental faculty and prepared the way for practical exercise in the toil and turmoil of post-graduate life?

Sir Alexander Grant was so impressed by the intelligence of his young scholar that he with great earnestness persuaded his parents to send him to England to qualify himself for the Bar. That no doubt was an event in the career of Mr. Pherozeshah, seeing that it had its far-reaching and beneficent consequences. Mr. Pherozeshah came out as the first Parsi M.A., of the Bombay University and the first Parsi Barrister. This was in 1868. The same day that brought him fresh from the atmosphere of Lincoln's Inn witnessed the interesting ceremony of bidding his beloved teacher a cordial farewell and offering him the congratulations of students and citizens alike in the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute on his election to the coveted Principalship of Edinburgh University. But the training to which he subjected himself at the Bombay Bar at the outset has proved of the utmost service in his public career. For it is his forensic ability as a lawyer that has stood Sir Pherozeshah in good stead these many years.

HIS LEGAL TRAINING.

It is the mind of Mr. Pherozeshah as disciplined by law that has enabled him to advocate a large number of reforms, to mould the legislation not only of his own Presidency but that of all India, and to resist to the uttermost legal measures calculated to inflict the greatest mischief and hardship on individuals as well as on the people at large. The strenuous opposition which he led first in the Town Hall and afterwards in the Bombay Legislative Council in reference to the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill, of ill fame, which brought no credit to its misguided author, was a monumental instance of that lawyer-like but constitutional resistance to which Mr. Chamberlain referred in his speech; while the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, which he was so actively instrumental in framing, is another of that constitutional reform which has proved so beneficial to the individual liberty of the rate-payers and the progress of civic affairs in Bombay. India owes it, again, to the foresight and sagacity of this admirable constitutional lawyer, the modifications he was able to carry through in reference to the Police Act in the Viceregal Legislative Council, in Act which might have been infinitely worse to-day in its operation than it actually is. Again, it was only the other day that he succeeded in the local Legislative Council in fighting strenuously against trade monopoly. There was an attempt made to obtain a short-timed monopoly in the matter of motor-cars. Had the attempt been successful, the monopoly would have proved intolerable to the citizens of Bombay so long as it lasted. How much is it to be wished that Mr. Pherozeshah had been in the Imperial Legislative Council during the passage of the Official Secrets Bill and the Universities Bill! Is there the slightest doubt that his stern advocacy would have considerably changed for the better the destinies of the two most unpopular and mischievous measures of Government? Thus it is that owing to the firm grasp Mr. Pherozeshah has acquired in his legal profession of jealously guarding the rights, privileges and liberties of the people that makes him in all public matters to resolutely resist all encroachments, whether by individuals or corporate bodies or by the State itself. Scores of instances might be adduced of the vigorous stand made by him against repeated attempts of the last mentioned authority to override the Municipal law. The rate-payers of Bombay have reasons to be grateful to their city Hampden for his many successful combats on their behalf against encroachment on their [illegible]

preserve, notoriously in the matter of Police charges.

Thus his education under the special circumstances related and his legal training have been of the greatest service to Mr. Pherozeshah in his many-sided public activities. Their combined influence may be traced in many of his important utterances. A third element, too, which has proved of no inconsiderable service may be seen in his case in his three years' stay in London. He happened to be there during the final stage of that great agitation which led to the second Reform Bill of 1867. The decade commencing with 1860 was indeed one of the most important epochs in the political history of the British people. It was the decade which witnessed the revolution in the fiscal policy of England under the financial statesmanship of that prince of public finance, William Ewart Gladstone. It saw Cobden's Free Trade Treaty with France. Later, it witnessed the spectacle of that great utilitarian and political philosopher, no other than John Stuart Mill, entering the portals of St. Stephen's. It saw the great struggles of the class against the mass as carried on by the giant representatives on each side in the House of Commons. It saw the rivalry of the two great parties and the irretrievable fall of one of them. It saw the destruction of the Tories and the rise, Phoenixlike, from the ashes of obsolete Whiggism, of that sturdy Liberalism of which Gladstone was the great standard-bearer. It was the same decade which witnessed the rise of the working classes and that historical agitation which culminated in Hyde Park. Indeed those ten years were years of the mightiest changes in the political and financial history of England. It saw the old order of things passing away and the new spirit of stout Liberalism planting itself firmly on the debris of the traditions of the anti-quated Whigs and the still more antiquated and chaotic Tories. Mr. Pherozeshah was there as an outside spectator, but keenly interested in watching those historic and heroic struggles and profiting by them. Better object-lessons in British politics and its turmoils he could not have learned elsewhere. He took a firm grasp of the principles on which the two great parties in the House of Commons respectively endeavoured to influence the electors. It may be assumed that he revolved in his own mind, which were the better and rational principles to adopt for his own guidance. The sturdy Liberalism, then at the zenith of its influence, as directed by the genius of Bright and Gladstone, must have made a deep impression on his youthful but observant mind, and if he embraced Liberalism as the future colour of his politics, it may be taken for granted that he did so after full conviction. In Indian affairs specially it was essential that Liberalism, the creed of the progressives, should prevail. At any rate young Mr. Mehta must have concluded from what he saw and learned during his three years' stay in England what valuable lessons he would carry back to India on his return. If even after well nigh forty years he is still a follower of the sturdy Liberalism of the sixties, it must be owing to his strong convictions, though meanwhile that creed itself has undergone a great change and is being slowly supplanted by Radicalism. It is not at all surprising, therefore, that all through his public career Mr. Pherozeshah has remained progressive, no doubt tempered by the political conditions of this official-ridden country. In matters fiscal we find him equally advanced and in harmony with the best fiscal tendencies of the time. He is undoubtedly an advocate of Free Trade albeit that he holds certain definite views in connexion with the nascent industries now slowly springing up in India. Its economic conditions are such as need a modification in details while holding fast by the broad principles of that fiscal creed.

Lastly, the example of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who was devoting himself in the days of his early domicile in England with as much ability, energy, and unbounded faith to the promotion and welfare of his countrymen as he is doing to-day with the mature experience of full forty years, could not but have its influence on the mind of young Mr. Mehta. He had seen him discharging his patriotic duty with all the zeal of the martyr towards the land of his birth. What lofty sentiments he entertained, what high ideals of Duty he conjured, and what self-sacrifice he cheerfully underwent to achieve his object. A purer and more disinterested ambition never possessed a son of India.. Mr. Dadabhai, even in the sixties, was the very Avatar of stern and unrelenting Duty and a noble example to young Indians.

It was in pursuance of this ambition of his life, to discharge his duty to the best of his power and ability towards his countrymen, that Mr. Dadabhai first founded the London Indian Society with the genuine sympathy and co-operation of a few retired Anglo-Indians, and, later on, the East India Association, for successfully maintaining which he single-handedly worked to obtain the necessary funds. Luckily for Mr. Pherozeshah he found in both the societies an excellent field to train himself for that active public career which on his return to India he pursued with such credit to himself and advantage to the country. Many an excellent paper on Indian topics was read and discussed at the East India Association and Mr. Pherozeshah seemed to have taken a part in that discussion as is evidenced by the published proceedings. It is a matter of regret that the rising generation should be almost wholly ignorant of the early work of that useful institution. More solid work was never transacted. The journals published by that body may be read by every educated Indian even to-day with the greatest profit, highly informing and instructive as they are on many an Indian topic, the end of some of which has not yet been witnessed. Anyhow Mr. Pherozeshah used to attend the meetings of these organisations where an equally able and every way public-spirited young Bengalee, in the person of Mr. W. C Bonnerjee, was to be discovered, admiring Mr. Dadabhai and catching his fervour and spirit. It is doubtful whether [illegible] at the [illegible]

that twenty years later they would all join hands, with other able and capable Indians, in laying the foundation of the greatest organisation that the country has ever seen! Anyhow Mr. Dadabhai was their senior and domiciled in England, while the two, on the completion of their legal studies, were to return to their respective Presidencies. It could not have then been dreamt even that in 1885 they should all again meet in Bombay and lay broad and deep the foundation of the Indian National Congress and be its foremost leaders! Perhaps, each thought and they would part to work in their own walk of life and in their respective sphere of influence—Mr. Dadabhai, domiciled in London, to knock at the very door of the central authority and power, Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta to return to Bombay to pursue his professional avocation, and Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee to Calcutta to follow the same profession there! Such, however, is the whirligig of Time, and such the course of events. It was the ill-fated Ilbert Bill which first made educated India pulsate and throb, aye, to pulsate and throb in perfect harmony. From evil cometh good. So the evil of the discreditable Anglo-Indian agitation awoke India to unite in her own best interests. It was that agitation which eventually led to the institution of the Congress. And by a happy concatenation of circumstances the three stalwarts again met, this time on the Congress platform, joined hands, and made themselves the leaders of the movement which has now laid its foundations broad and deep in the country.

HIS CHILDHOOD.

But they say the lineaments of the man are discerned in the child or youth. The lineaments of the two younger leaders of the Congress were to be clearly discerned in their maiden literary efforts in the rooms of the London Indian Society and the East India Association. The one, with a natural bent towards Hindu law, in which he had, since distinguished himself as a master and an authority, read a paper on that abstruse subject, while the other on educational system of the Presidency of Bombay on which he is considered an expert, next only to the late Messrs. Ranade and Telang. Both are remarkable for their precocity. For they both wrote the papers at the early age of 22! The fact of the precocious condition of their respective minds would become evident to those who would care to study them to-day, nearly forty years after they were written! It seems as if they were written by persons of a maturer age and riper experience.

Another striking instance of the insight and sagacity of Mr. Pherozeshah at an early age may be discerned in the proposals he made in 1871 in the Bombay Municipal Corporation during the course of the agitation for municipal reform on the basis of representation. Half a dozen recommendations were made by some of the then leading members with a larger and longer experience of Municipal life in the city than Mr. Mehta. There was, however, a fatal flaw about them which necessarily led to their rejection. To him it appeared extremely illogical that because a Municipal Commissioner had over-ridden the provisions of the law and the Resolutions of the Corporation, it was necessary to alter the constitution itself and introduce divided responsibility—that is to say, to vest all executive functions in a body of twelve instead of one! This mode of reasoning revealed the impractical character of the reforms suggested. A larger and broader experience of municipal government in the more advanced cities of Great Britain and the United States might have informed the reformers that for carrying on the executive functions, appertaining to a populous local self-government, it was universally recognised that a single responsible person was better than a dozen persons with divided responsibility which practically signified no responsibility whatever. Such great social philosophers as Mill and Herbert Spencer had stated so. For a city like Bombay the proposed reform was not only of a backward character but wholly impracticable. Its adoption would have resulted in a complete breakdown. The remedy would have proved worse than the disease. Fresh with his experience of local self-government in England, and supported by the practical principles so ably advocated by John Stuart Mill, which even to-day have stood the test of revolving time, Mr. Pherozeshah pointed out to his colleagues in the Corporation the impractical character of a Council of Twelve discharging the executive functions connected with a city like Bombay, numbering eight lakhs of souls, even when assisted by a whole-time officer, but subject to their orders and instructions. He strongly opposed the recommendation and advocated the retention of a single executive officer, but fully responsible to the Corporation, with certain safeguards. So convinced was he of the utter futility of the proposal of the reformers that he deemed it his duty to educate the citizens in the matter. Accordingly, he read a paper on municipal reform in the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute wherein he severely condemned the reformers' proposals and courageously suggested his own scheme. But, as is usual, the populace followed their misguided leaders who were their idols. Young Mr. Mehta was a novice in public life and could not be considered an authority. So they vigorously hissed him, while he laughed at their idols' short-sightedness. And in this case the adage was realised that he laughs most who laughs last. For, as a matter of fact, as the agitation grew in volume and eventually compelled the Government to introduce a Municipal Reform Bill into the Legislative Council, the constitutional scheme, as originally lined and formulated by Mr. Mehta, came to be recognised there as the most sensible and practical. Thus the budding barrister and citizen illustrately earned his first civic triumph. What his conceptions of a citizen's duties were might be reproduced here. While admiring the 'boldness, energy and earnestness' of the reformers, he regretted that 'they did not combine qualities equally necessary—moderation, wisdom and far-sightedness. The self-constituted leaders of popular movements have a twofold duty to perform. It is not sufficient for them to stand forth boldly to give loud utterance to the confused and incoherent popular cries. It is not sufficient for them to reiterate and proclaim the popular indiscriminate wailings and inconclusive analyses of the public grievances [illegible]

proper path, of extricating it from the confusion of words and thoughts under which it usually labours, of analysing the genuine and substantial causes of it, of discovering and proposing measures well adapted to meet the end in view.' These reflections may seem common-place, but we have to bear in mind the time when they were uttered. It was a young man of twenty-six, at the very threshold of public life, who was endeavouring to impress his own views on his elders by many years, citizens of long experience in public life and otherwise well-known for their practical business capacity and high intelligence.

BEGINNING OF PUBLIC CAREER.

A third striking instance of the same maturity of thought at an early age might be adduced in order to demonstrate the fact, that from the very outset of his public career Mr. Mehta had a firm grasp of first principles and a vigorous power of ratiocination on practical subjects touching not only local but the country's welfare—a grasp and power rarely to be met with among educated Indians at a very early age. The third specimen of his precocity may be discerned in the admirable observations he made in another paper, also read before the Bombay public, on 27th April 1870, on Clause Sixth of the East India Bill which was then being amended by the House of Commons at the instance of the late Sir Stafford Northcote, afterwards the first Earl of Iddesleigh, ably supported by the late Professor Fawcett. It had reference to the expediency of 'giving additional facilities to the natives of India for employment in the Civil Service of Her Majesty in India.' In other words, it was the Bill which constituted what was till lately known as the Indian Statutory Civil Service. It should be remembered that the Bill was brought forward with the best and noblest of intentions, namely, to offer more extensive employment to Indians in the higher offices of the administration. It was cordially supported—at any rate its principle—by the Duke of Argyll, by the late Lord Salisbury (then Viscount Cranbourne), by Mr. (now Sir Mountstuart) Grant Duff and others. Nothing, therefore, but objections of a most grave character prompted Mr. Pherozeshah to advance adverse criticism against it—criticism which seven years of practical working of the Statutory Civil Service amply justified and which was further confirmed by the Public Service Commission appointed by Lord Dufferin in 1886. Mr. Mehta thought that in itself it embodied 'a measure of such a pernicious tendency' that he for one would have welcomed its rejection. What then were his objections? Firstly, he observed 'that it strikes a fatal blow at the principle of competition in the Civil Service of India; secondly, that it receives and encourages the promotion of political jobbery; thirdly, that it destroys the unity and *esprit de corps* of the service, and fourthly, that it is unjust and demoralising to the Indians themselves." All these objections have been urged in the paper referred to with such a wealth of facts and illustrations, such force of reasoning, and such remarkable sagacity as to make one pause and consider whether it was possible for a young Indian of twenty-two years to have given such emphatic expression to them. Indeed his warnings and premonitions in this particular respect seem to be prophetic, when considered by the light of subsequent events which occurred, and the observations made by the Public Service Commission after recording a mass of well-informed and most reliable evidence on the working of the Statutory Civil Service. The paper deserves to be widely read and studied even now in order to be convinced of the correctness of my statement as to the intellectual precocity of Mr. Mehta at a very early age.

SECOND STAGE.

So far as to the first stage in the public life of Mr. Mehta. The second stage may be justly said to have been reached when the brilliant Triumvirate, consisting of Mr. Budrnddin Tyabji, Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta and Mr. Kashinath Trimbak Telang, stood shoulder to shoulder on the platform in the Town Hall on the eventful 28th April 1883, and demonstrated to the world of India how calmly, how soberly, yet how sagaciously cultured Indians, brought up in the best school of instruction by high-minded and philosophic masters of thought, could comport themselves and give expressions to the thoughts burning within them on a grave subject in the midst of intense heat and excitement unprecedented in the annals of British India. That subject, it is needless to say, referred to the measure introduced by the Indian Government known as the Ilbert Bill—a beneficent measure of State having for its object equality before the law without distinction of race and creed, but on which Anglo-Indians, in the heat of passion and racial prejudice, completely lost their head and forfeited their previous reputation for toleration of opposite opinion and sobriety of thought and language. Only those who were present at that great meeting could realise the triumph that that brilliant Triumvirate achieved by their respective addresses on that disagreeable subject and the example they set in manners, let alone arguments and cogent reasoning, to the agitated and angry Anglo-Indian politicians in Calcutta, Madras and elsewhere. The three speakers rose to the height of the occasion and covered themselves with universal praise by the judicial serenity, candour and impartiality with which they respectively delivered themselves of their burthen. Here is the declaration of political faith which Mr. Mehta made at the historic meeting. 'If I entertain one political conviction more strongly than another, it is that this country, in falling under British rule, has fallen into the hands of a nation than which no other is better qualified to govern her wisely and well. Look among all the leading nations of the world, and you will not find one who, both by her faults and by her virtues, is so well adapted to steer her safe on the path of true progress and prosperity. . . . In setting up as a critic of Englishmen in India, I fully recognise that I do not set up any claim of superiority. I do not set up as a superior person who could have done better under similar circumstances. At the same time I feel confident that Englishmen will frankly admit that this circumstance gives them no immunity from criticism, nor gives them any right to be impatient if they are [illegible] by the principles they [illegible]

political creed regarding the rulers of the land he has uniformly and unswervingly adhered. It was owing to this fact that Mr. Mehta was able to offer to his hearers a few pertinent criticisms which the burning topic of the day demanded.

The policy of force is a policy foredoomed to failure. In this respect Mr. Mehta made another pregnant observation which seems to have been almost prophetic, judging from the events occurring before our very eyes. He observed that the policy of force 'would require day by day larger English armies and a larger English Civil Service. In progress of time large numbers of Englishmen trained in the maxims of despotism and saturated with autocratic predilections, would return to their native home, where they could not but look with intolerance on free and constitutional forms. This is no visionary speculation. Careful English observers have already noticed traces of such a tendency, in the course of a few generations. Such a tendency, if not checked, would develop into a mighty influence and the free and constitutional Government of England, which has been so long the pride of the world, would be placed in the deadliest jeopardy. Rome was once proud of her sturdy freedom and republicanism; she lost both in the extension of her despotic empire. She has left, however, a valuable lesson, and it has been well and truly said that for the sake of all that she values most, her own freedom and civilisation, she must raise India to her own level, or India will drag her down to hers.' Apart from the merits of the Ilbert Bill, now entirely forgotten, who will deny the appositeness of the sentiments, so healthy, so sound, and so sagacious which it evoked from Mr. Mehta? How prophetic, I repeat, they seem to be, judging by the events now occurring! Is not the prediction of 1883 being painfully verified at present? To what a deplorable condition Parliament has been reduced by Mr. Balfour! How autocracy of a most exasperating character prevails as much in the hall of St. Stephen's as in the Council Hall of the Viceroy at Calcutta! Indeed, how India is being shamelessly exploited by the omnipotent British War Office and how its constitution in matters of Military Administration is being superseded by a pure and unadulterated military tyranny which again will cost crores of rupees to the powerless taxpayer and burden him with permanent liabilities of a most crushing and indefinite character. Mr. Mehta's speech on the Ilbert Bill was not only incisive and inspiring, but epoch-making.

Equally ear-marked must be the speech which Mr. Pherozeshah made two years later on the occasion of sending delegates to England on the eve of the General Election of 1885. A meeting for the purpose was called by the Bombay Presidency Association on 29th September of that year, and Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar was elected to represent Bombay. Only the other day the proceedings of that meeting were recalled to memory by Mr. Pherozeshah on the occasion of the selection of the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale. At that meeting he went a little beyond Messrs. Dadabhai Naoroji and B. Tyabji, and observed that 'the time was come when they must submit Indian questions to the keen and searching criticism of party warfare. Until that was done, Indian questions would never be thoroughly sifted in England, and what they asked for would never be fully understood or granted. They must ask the English people not to listen to Anglo-Indians only, but to hear both the one side and the other. Although no doubt Indian interests would sometimes be sacrificed in the heat of party warfare, the intellect and the conscience of England would move, as it had always done in the long run, in the path of true progress and beneficent reform. They might have to incur some incidental risk and make some incidental sacrifice, by submitting Indian questions to party warfare, but he was sure that in the end they would be the gainers.'

To this opinion Mr. Pherozeshah robustly adhered. From the observations he made in the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, it was clear that even after a lapse of twenty years, during which Parliament and the British nation have relegated all Indian affairs to the care of Providence, he is strongly of the same conviction as before that India must be brought fully within the pale of party politics if her grievances and wrongs are to receive a fair measure of redress. It is only by means of the fierce search-light of party criticism that the Cimmerian darkness in which remains thickly shrouded many a grave Indian problem could be made visible and the real state of affairs fairly illumined for purposes of a decisive action. The cry that India should be kept out of the pale of party politics is a hollow and an interested cry raised by the Anglo-Indian and feebly echoed by some of the misguided and ill-informed organs of Indian opinion. But it is superfluous to say that it is a cry in the wilderness.

MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES.

We now come to another important era in the evolution of Mr. Pherozeshah's public life so far as the city of Bombay is concerned. He had, in 1888, almost completed nineteen years of municipal activity, unremittingly and unselfishly. His municipal horizon had been greatly enlarged, and his municipal experience had been considerably broadened. The operations of the first reform bill of 1872 revealed many a flaw—administrative and executive. The City Fathers, therefore, deemed it high time to appeal to Government to give them a new civic charter, every way more broad-based and founded on the people's wish, such as they were entitled to by reason of the creditable way in which they had discharged their civic functions for full fifteen years and more, and which earned for the city the title of *Urbs Prima in Indis*. A draft of the new Municipal Bill as framed by the then Municipal Commissioner, Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Ollivant, was introduced into the Legislative Council, but its provisions, specialy those bearing on the constitution, were of so reactionary and retrogressive a character, and so subversive of all civic freedom, that a hue and cry had been raised against it in the town and in the Corporation itself. 'Down with the Draft Bill'—that was the popular cry heard everywhere. Memorials from organised bodies as well as rate-payers were submitted to the distinguished Lord Reay, a liberal-minded statesman [illegible]

popular ferment on the new-fangled measure of Mr. Ollivant. It was pointed out to him with extreme candour that unless the Bill was moulded in harmony with the progress the citizens of Bombay had made in Municipal Government and in accordance with their wishes and requirements, the same kind of agitation that had overtaken the Bombay Government in 1871 might be anticipated. With the sagacity of the practised steersman at the helm of the vessel, Lord Reay at once espied the coming storm and directed the reactionary draft to be remoulded in the spirit wished for by citizens of the ability and long and mature experience of Messrs. Mehta and Telang. In the case of the former there was the added experience of Chairman of the Corporation, an honoured post to which he was twice unanimously called by the suffrages of his colleagues and which he so ably filled as to deserve the reputation of being ever afterwards called 'the best Chairman.' Indeed, he has enhanced that reputation by the ability with which he is for the third time discharging the onerous and highly responsible duties of President of the Corporation during the current official year. So the draft Bill was abandoned to its fate. It was at the best an abortion and it died an abortive death. Mr. Mehta was on the Select Committee and it was owing to the valuable experience which he brought to bear on the new Bill in that body that a measure was brought forward in the Legislative Council which fairly fulfilled popular aspirations. Very few are aware of the immense sacrifice of time and labour undergone by Mr. Mehta in moulding into shape that measure.

AS A LEGISLATOR.

Coming to his work as a legislator, the reader will find ample pabulum for political reflection in the numerous speeches he has made both as a member of the local Legislative Council and as a member till late of the Viceregal Legislative Council. Each and all bear the stamp of his own individuality. Fearless and independent, he has never cared for the favours or frowns of men in authority. In his praise and dispraise of their persons and their administrative and executive measures he has been rigidly impartial—a trait in the public life of Mr. Pherozeshah which is highly to be commended and followed. He has not failed to eulogise the officials, from Viceroys and Governors downwards, when praise was due, sometimes amidst popular dissent; and he has never been slow to offer his most withering hostile criticism when occasion demanded it. He gave two signal instances of his fearless independence, once in the Viceregal Council and once in the local Council. Mr. Mehta's out-spoken views on the Administration of the country in general and on some features of Imperial finance during the incumbency as Finance Minister of the late Sir James Westland, evoked from that honourable member, more or less intolerant of non-official criticism, the remark that he had introduced a "new spirit" into the Imperial debates. But that 'new spirit,' it was universally recognized, had had its chastening influence on the bureaucratic hierarchy of the land. Effective criticism of official measures was strenuously offered in the place of the fatuous flapdoodle to which the official ears, long attuned to flattery, were accustomed. He lifted the debates in the Viceregal Legislative Council from the level of dull mediocrity and created no little flutter in the legislative dovecotes in the metropolis of the Empire by his incisive speeches. These will be found by the reader to be highly interesting and instructive. They form a literature by themselves which other public citizens, aspiring or ambitious to shine in the Viceregal Council Chamber, may carefully study. Not only are they a mine of information but a compendium on a variety of Indian affairs. They also lay down broad principles of policy which from the Indian point of view are deemed most conducive to the well-being of the Government and the people alike. No Indian has been so successful as Mr. Pherozeshah in effectually echoing popular sentiments and feelings on legislative measures introduced from time to time into the Imperial Council. His valuable services there in the cause of the country have been more than once generously recognized by his grateful countrymen.

His speeches in the local Legislative Council, where he has sat uninterruptedly as the representative of the Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1893, are also varied, and as informing and instructive as those made in the Viceregal legislative assembly.

The one he made on the unpopular Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill, and the other one previously made on the same subject at the monster meeting in the Town Hall, are both masterpieces of forensic ability and might reflect credit on any leader of H. M.'s Opposition in the House of Commons. These display the highest dialectic qualities of the speaker, apart from unflinching courage and fearless independence. The remarkable incident which followed his speech in the local Council need hardly be referred to here. It cannot but be still fresh in the minds of the people of the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Pherozeshah was not a little indignant at the base and unfounded attack made by the author of the Bill, Sir James Monteath, on his own honest opposition and that of his brother-members. He repudiated the allegation made against them that their opposition was dishonest and founded in the interests of the sowcar and covered with shame the official calumniator. Thereafter, sheer sense of self-respect demanded that he and the colleagues who agreed with him should refrain from taking part in a debate which for all practical purposes was futile. Seeing that there was a *predetermined* resolution to carry the Bill through all its stages *perfas et nefas*, they retired from the Council Hall. The measure was not allowed to be passed on its merits. It was simply carried by the brute majority of official votes irrespective of what the popular members had urged on the subject.

In short, on whatever subject Mr. Pherozeshah has spoken, he has spoken with a verve and nerve peculiar to his mental constitution, and with accurate knowledge and personal experience. Some of the speeches are brilliant specimens of public speaking which would be appreciated in any country and elicit applause from the most critical audiences whether in Great Britain or the United States. It would be no exaggeration to state that there is at present no other Indian in the country who could rival him in [illegible] and [illegible]

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BOMBAY UNIVERSITY RESULTS.

FIRST LL.B. EXAMINATION.

The following are declared to have passed the First LL.B. examination held in October :—

Adhiya, Chhotalal Govardhandas; Advani, Pahlajsing Bijasing; Agha, Hassanalli Ghulamallikhan; Agharkar, Sadashiv Damodar; Akhund, Najmuddin Allahdina; Amin, Manibhai Purshottamdas; Ansari, Allahbuksh Abdulkarim; Arwind, Mahaprasad Umiashankar; Ayashia, Motilal Himatlal; Bakhru, Mulchand Jamiatrai; Bapasola, Jehangir Soranji; Bhagwati, Natvarlal Harilal; Bhavanishankarrau, B. Chalgeri, Ramchandra Shrinivas; Chitnavis, Khanderao Ramchandra; Chokshi, Mansukhlal Bechardas; Closepet, B. Srinivasarao; Contractor, Premchand Bhurabhai; Dalal, Chimanlal Pranjivandas; Davar, Manekji Ardeshir; Desai, Jivabhai Girjashankar; Desai, Ramrai Gulabrai; Deshpande, Gopal Annaji; Deshpande, Vaghbat Narayan, Deshpande, Yeshwant Venkatesh; Gadgil Vasudev Gopal; Gadkari, Dattatraya Appaji, Ghasvala, Edalji Bhikaji; Ghodadra, Hirachand Motichand; Godbole, Shankar Chintaman; Gunderia, Chandulal Nathabhai; Joglekar, Hari Ganesh; Joshi, Baburao Kashinath; Joshi, Malhar Gopal; Joshi, Siaram Chintaman; Judah, Ellis; Jussawala, Cooverji Rustomji; Kachhi, Chandramukhrai Trimbakrai; Kachole, Achyut Bhagwant; Kamath, Cannanore Cherdappa; Kantharia, Balkrishna Chhotalal; Kapadia, Nagindas Kashidas; Kapadia, Ranchhoddas Jagjivan; Karamchandani, Mangha Varialsing; Khair, Shankar Balvant; Khambatta, Jamshed Ruttonji; Kirane, Mahadev Purushottam; Lapasia, Ratansi Virji; Mahale, Purushottam Anandrao; Malya, Manjeshwar Janardan; Manohar, Farshuram Hari; Marshall, Sorab Adarji; Mate, Ganesh Krishna; Mehta, Chimanlal Nasidas; Mehta, Gopaldas Chunilal; Mehta, Shrikant Mundram; Merchant, Abdullah Takimahomed; Modi, Ramniklal Ratanlal; Moos, Pestonji Nanabhoy; Mulay, Moreshwar Vaman; Mulgaokar, Vasant Ganpat, Muzumdar, Sanatan Matubhai; Nachane, Vasudev Ramchandra; Nargundkar, Trimbak Sadashiv; Nemlekar, Ganesh Vaman; Nilkanth, Krishnarao Vishwanath; Oka, Vishwanath Vinayak; Pardeshi, Dagdu Bhagwansing; Parikh, Manilal Muljibhai; Parikh, Motilal Chimanlal; Parulekar, Mahadev Laxman; Parulekar, Saviaram Ramchandra; Pataskar, Hari Vinayak; Patel, Manibhai Shivabhai; Patel, Rambhai Fakirbhai; Patel, Vaghjibhai Motibhai; Pathare, Ganpat Bhaskar; Patvardhan, Purushottam Govind; Patvardhan, Shankar Appaji; Patvardhan, Shankar Krishnaji; Phatak, Bapu Kashinath; Pinto-Serpa, Joseph Ignatius; Pitale, Vishwas Anandrao; Pradhan, Moreshwar Vinayak; Pradhan, Ramrao Kalyanrao; Radhakrishnani, Shewaram Lalomal; Raje, Keshav Narayan; Rangnekar, Mangesh Narayan; Raval, Jayantilal Chhaganlal; Sampatnaiegar, Srinivas Ramnathapur; Sanghani, Gulabchand Hirachand; Sapre, Shrinivas Dattatraya; Sarkari, Kaikhasru Pestonji; Saurashtrakar, Harsukhrai Mukundrai; Shah, Chandulal Mayachand; Shah, Chhaganlal Pitamberdas; Shah, Chimanlal Dahyabhai; Shah, Devchandra Amarchandra; Shah, Hiralal Jasraj; Shah, Ishvarlal Chunilal; Shah, Manilal Chaturbhai; Sheth, Chirubhai Lalbhai; Shivdasani, Ghanshyam Jethanand; Sule, Balkrishna Trimbak; Sutaria, Gulabdas Laxmidas; Thakore, Kantilal Dolatrai; Tulpule, Chintaman Anant; Vaidya, Gopal Vaman; Vaidya, Kashinath Sitaram; Vakil, Himatlal Keshavlal; Vora, Mahasukhrai Jatashankar; Vyas, Purshottam Premanand; Waingankar, Parshuram Atmaram; Yadwadkar, Yashwant Narayan; Yargop, Venkatesh Vishnu.

In third and fourth papers only.—Cooper, Hormasji Erachshaw and Mandlik, Ramchandra Narayan:

Natvarlal Harilal Bhagvati gets the Kinlock Forbes Gold Medal and Shri Mulram Mukundram Shukla gets the Nandshankar Parvatishankar Dave Scholarship.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN COMMERCE.

The following are declared to have passed the Intermediate Examination in commence:

SECOND CLASS.

Aizengar, Seringapatam Krishna; Amin, Ambalal Jethalal; Amin, Apabhai Chhotabai; Amin, Maganbhai Mithabhai; Anantaram, Ramchandra; Bilimoria, Rusi Dadiba; Chitalie, Ganesh Krishna; Dabke, Balwant Shankar; Darbari, Maneckji Dadabhoy; Dastur, Darabshaw Jamsedji; Desai, Dolatrai Jivanji; Doraswamyaiyar, Devarajaiyar; Gore, Hari Vasudeo; Honavalli, Gundu Rao; Kothari, Beri Sal; Kulkarni, Vasudev Kirshna; Limaye, Narayan Sitaram; Madhavarao, Lingambhudi; Meherhomji, Khodadad Jehangir; Mehkri, Mangalore Bakharmohidin; Mehta, Dhansukhlal Chunilal; Mehta, Maneckshaw Hormusji; Pant, Devidatt; Treasurer, Hiralal Rangildas; Umrigar, Jamsed Sorabji; Umrigar Manchershaw Hormasji; Vechalekar, Purushottam Bhaskar; Ved, Lakshmidas Dharinsih;

PASS CLASS.

Adhyapak, Balkrishna Ganpatrao; Advani, Gopaldas Gianchand; Arithia, Vithaldas Bhuderdas; Bagepalli, Ramchandrarao; Boda, Bhagvandas Sobhagchand; Chitalia, Kamalshi Karsandas; Damle, Krishnaji Mahadev; Desai, Khanderao Moreshwar; Desai, Rustamji Navroji; Deshpande, Sadashiv Malhar; Dongre Ramchandra Anant; Doogan, Abdulla Hajiabdulkarim; Gadre, Madhav Gangadhar; Gandhi, Bapubhai Narottam; Gandhi, Tribhovandas Mathuradas; Jungalwala, Dorab Temulji; Karaka, Hormazdyar Dhanjishah; Khambatta, Bahadur Cowasji; Koppikar, Ramdas Mangesh; Kulkarni, Balkrishna Ramchandra; Mehta, Naginlal Maganlal; Parekh, Girdhar; Parekh, Ratanlal Thakordas; Budder, Fardunji Pestonji; Rana, Satyavantrai Chhelshankar, Rindani, Mukundrai Prataprai; Shahani, Ghanshamdas Khemchand; Shirgaokar, Bhaichandra Vishnu; Telang, Vaman Mangesh; Thuthi, Dorab Bapuji; Vaidya, Keshav Balkrishna; Vakil, Manilal Damodardas; Virale, Pandharinath Laxman,

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CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The following casualties are announced :—

KILLED.

Lieutenant E. I. Runciman, Royal Rifles.
Lieutenant D. V. Trwewartha-James, Berkshires.
Second-Lieutenant W. J. Aitchison, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant E. T. Gray, Durham Light Infantry.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Brigadier-General Hon. J. F. Hepburn-Stuart Forbes Trefusis.
Lieutenant A. M. Baskocomb-Harrison, Engineers.
Lieutenant G. R. Frere, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant S. P. Van-Stone, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant G. F. Whidborne, Coldstreams.

WOUNDED.

Major F. G. Maughan, Durham Light Infantry.
Captain J. P. Critchley, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Captain J. Cuthbert, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain J. W. Fisher, Sherwoods.
Captain J. S. McArthur, Scottish Borderers.
Captain J. W. Tailford, Border Regiment.
Captain A. E. Waller, London Regiment.
Captain G. Williams, London Regiment.
Lieutenant D. Brown, Artillery.
Lieutenant S. T. Greer, Artillery.
Lieutenant L. H. Combe, Scottish Rifles.
Lieutenant F. C. Douglas, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant H. C. Partridge, London Regiment.
Lieutenant R. E. Soams, East Surreys.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

KILLED.

Lieutenant R. L. Carpenter, London Regiment.
Lieutenant R. Hartley, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant I. V. Melhuish, Somerset L. I.
Second-Lieutenant R. W. Phillips, Granadiers.
Second-Lieutenan J. A. Ross, London Regiment.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant R. T. Dymock, Shropshire L. I.

WOUNDED.

Captain S. G. Bradley, London Regiment.
Captain H. D. James, Yorkshires.
Captain J. Hammond, Norfolks.
Captain H. D. James, Yorkshires.
Lieutenant A. L. Coleman, Medicals.
Lieutenant B. G. Dale, London Regiment
Lieutenant D. F. Webster, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant E. B. Bury, Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant J. C. Colquhoun, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant C. G. Freegard, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant R. F. Norbury, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant L. G. Grell, West Yorks.
Second-Lieutenant P. A. Hards, London Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant H. J. Kendall, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant A. G. Laggat, Artillery.

MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant A. C. Collier, Royal Lancs.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Nov. 5.

The 108th casualty list from Mesopotamia reports :—

WOUNDED.

Jemadar Rajaram Powar, 103rd Infantry.
Subadar Sabal Singh, 104th Wellesley Rifles.

109th Casualty list from Mesopotamia reports :—

WOUNDED.

Subadar Sardar Singh; besides a number of Indian rank and file reported wounded, killed, drowned, and died of disease at Mesopotamia, France, and Belgium.

(*Continued on page 13.*)

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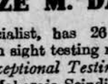
"VI-VI"  **YE DROPS**
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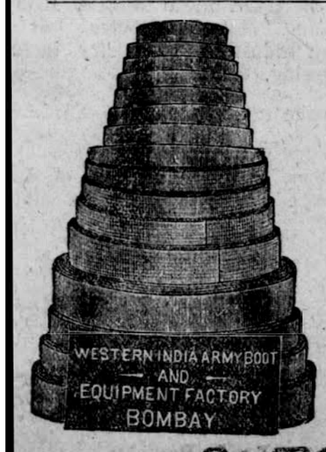

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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Nov. 4.

The following casualties are announced:—
Second-Lieutenant C. N. Barclay, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant A. L. Brown Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant C. M. Gunn Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant J. C. Kirkpatrick Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant J. M. Boyd Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant E. H. Lang Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant R. W. Burton East Surreys.
Second-Lieutenant H. F. Crookshank Grenadiers.
Second-Lieutenant D. R. Drury-Lowe Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant W. A. Hallam Army Service Corps.
Second-Lieutenant A. M. Moncrieff Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant D. L. Riddle Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant E. H. Smith Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. B. Sweet Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant S. Spruce South Lancs.
Second-Lieutenant J. L. Williams Flying Corps.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.
Second-Lieutenant C. Power Leinsters.

MISSING.
Captain C. C. Darley Artillery.
Captain C. H. Marks Flying Corps.
Second-Lieutenant H. Gamble South Lancs.
Second-Lieutenant W. G. Lawrence Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant R. J. Slade Cyclist Corps.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.—WOUNDED.
Second-Lieutenant E. N. O'Neill Artillery, not W. O'Neill.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN MEDITERRANEAN.
Second-Lieutenant S. R. Montague Williams East Kent Yeomanry.

DROWNED IN MEDITTERRANEAN.
Lieutenant F. H. Young Medicals.

DIED IN MEDITERRANEAN.
Lieutenant W. D. Scott Artillery.

WOUNDED IN MEDITERRANEAN.
Major H. M. McKenzie Scottish Horse.
Captain H. H. Dawes East Kent Yeomanry.
Captain R. M. Sebag Montefiore, East Kent Yeomanry.
Second-Lieutenant A. W. Bolton North Staffs.
Second-Lieutenant A. H. Orlebar Bedfordshires.
Second-Lieutenant F. N. Tuff East Kent Yeomanry.

NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING IN MEDITERRANEAN.
Lieutenant N. T. Worthington, Royal Lancs.

ARYA SAMAJIST BOUND OVER.

OBJECTIONABLE LEAFLETS PUBLISHED.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

At the High Court to-day Justices Greaves and Walmsley disposed of the rule obtained by Sital Prosod, Secretary of the Monghyr Arya Samaj, who had been bound over by the District Magistrate of Monghyr to execute a bound of Rs. 2,000 to be of good behaviour for one year with two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each under section 108 (b) of the Criminal Procedure Code for distributing a leaflet called "Know your own true religion." It was alleged that the leaflet contained passages calculated to create ill-feeling between the Mahomedans and Hindus. The Magistrate found that the contents of the leaflet of which the petitioner was the author and publisher were of a nature which was punishable under section 153 (a) of the Indian Penal Code.

Their Lordships in discharging the rule observed that the leaflets contained passages which were likely to promote feelings of enmity or hatred towards members of the Mahomedan religion. Their Lordships were of opinion that the order made by the District Magistrate was right and proper.

CALCUTTA TAXI-CAB DRIVERS' STRIKE

STRIKERS' ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

The taxi-cab drivers' strike still continues, but it is showing distinct signs of coming to an end shortly. Besides Indian taxi-cab company's cars several other taxies are plying for hire. It is hoped that normal conditions will be resumed to-morrow when a deputation of taxi-cab drivers will wait upon the Commissioner of Police.

DECREE AGAINST A PROFESSOR.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
MADRAS, Nov. 4.

Judgmen was delivered by the Third Judge, Small Causes Court, in the suit against Prof. Seshadri, Principal, Salem College, and late lecturer, Pachayappa's College, for recovery of damages to the extent of Rs. 650 by the trustees of Pachyappa's Charities.

A decree for Rs. 50 with costs was given for the plaintiffs. His honour observed that Pachayappa's College had not suffered any damages by the professor's committing breach of contract. Hence a decree for Rs. 50 would meet the needs of the case.

Constipation produces more suffering than any other malady to which the human system is liable. The sure cure for it is Kasagra. Pleasant and perfect. 26

INDIANS IN GERMANY.

A VISIT FROM THE KAISER.

Three disabled Indian sepoys, a Rajput and two Gurkhas, exchanged prisoners, are now in a Brighton hospital after ten months' captivity in Germany. They were visited in their camp by the Kaiser.

The Rajput describes the German "Padshah," as a short, stout, smiling gentleman with big moustaches, wearing a uniform covered with crosses and medals. He spent fifteen minutes with the Indians, asking them a number of questions and laughing and smiling all the while. As he left the sepoy's cot he touched the sabre by his side and said, "I will not make peace until this sword is snatched out of my hand."

The Kaiser was attended by a German Wazir (Minister) and a Hindustani-speaking gentleman who said he had lived a long time in Calcutta but would never go back to India. Neither of these would tell the sepoy their names. But the identity of "the Wazir who was also a general" may be surmised. He told the Rajput that he had served in a campaign with Indians in the East, and detaching the China medal from his breast handed it round for them to look at. Evidence points to Count von Waldersee.

Save for this solitary interview the Rajput and his wounded comrades met no one who could speak to them in their own language during the whole ten months of their stay in Germany. Occasionally officials or the German wounded in the same hospitals would communicate with them by signs, shaking fists, grinding heels in the dust, and crying with thumbs pointing downwards "England is going!"

They were given no literature of any kind and were allowed to see nothing, being taken in closed conveyances from place to place. Otherwise they were not badly treated. They were strictly and carefully attended, and were allowed to play chess and cards, though tobacco was not distributed to them. Those who were fit joined with other prisoners in games of hockey, football, and polo, and wrestling matches were arranged in which the Germans showed great interest. But as is the story with other prisoners, treatment varied a great deal in different camps and hospitals. In some cases prisoners who are passed as fit are made to do porters' work at railway stations or are sent to the back of the front to dig trenches.

The returned prisoners are overjoyed to be in a friendly environment again.—"Daily Mail."

POLICE ADMINISTRATIONS IN MADRAS

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT EXCEPT IN DETECTIVE CAPACITY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
MADRAS, Nov. 4.

The Police Administration Report for last year which has been published records the result of the police reorganisation changes since the last Commission. It is stated that the police force seem to live in a better atmosphere, to have better training, better education etc.

They have improved in morale and reputation, but the detective capacity is weak The Government Resolution on the Report says the questions of improving the pay and prospects of constables and ghat talayaris is under consideration.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

MUNICIPAL CLERK CHARGED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
MADRAS, Nov. 4.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day the case in which one T. Chinna Babu Naidu, lately head clerk of the Conservancy Section of the Health Department in respect of three sums of money amounting to Rs. 221, came up for hearing.

It is alleged against the accused that he received the said three sums in March 1913, September 1913, and May 1914, respectively, is charged with criminal breach of his office but did not account for them. He absconded about April 1914.

An Assistant Health Officer of the Corporation was examined as a prosecution witness. He said that on the day the accused disappeared the President received a resignation from the accused stating he had been ordered not to work in this world. Then suspicion was created and on examination of accounts defalcations were discovered. The President, Mr. Moore, asked witness to go to the accused's house The accused was not there but accused's mother informed witness that when the accused last left the house he resolved to renounce the world under the orders of his preceptor. When the accused's office table was examined Rs. 70 and odd were discovered.

Mr. Vijiaragava Charlar, Revenue Officer of the Corporation, was also examined for the prosecution. He stated that when suspicion arose the accounts were examined and defalcations to the extent of Rs. 3,000 were discovered.

The case is proceeding.

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There is no secret about these Flasks—the non-conductive principle of a vacuum between two silvered glasses is the simple explanation, it is this power to retain heat or cold which renders a Vacuum Flask effective. "Rex" Flasks will keep Iced Liquids ICY COLD FOR DAYS and similarly will keep Hot Liquids PIPING HOT FOR 24 HOURS. (We recently tested a "Rex" Flask and found that hot water was unbearable to the touch after 28 hours.)
NECESSITY----CONVENIENCE.
A Vacuum FLASK will appeal to you under one or the other of the heads we have noted. It is a
NECESSITY To the Railway Driver or Guard.
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To the Volunteer on Guard duty.
To the Shikari.
To the District Officer.
SOME OF THE CLAIMS OF
CONVENIENCE Baby's food kept hot at night.
Sahib's tea made at home and yet it reaches his office piping hot.
Crushed ice can be taken on picnics.
Piping hot coffee on motor trips.
"REX" Vacuum Flasks are in Brilliant Black enamelled casing with aluminium shoulder and drinking cup. One pint size, Rs. 4-15.
REMEMBER—This low priced Flask is every bit as efficient as the most expensive Thermos Flask.

A SPECIAL PURCHASE 250 "ROC" FLASKS.
"ROC" ONE PINT SIZE Rs. 4-8.

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The illustration shows the carrying handle—the Flask is fitted with a Goblet Cup.
Our London Office has secured a little lot of these splendid Flasks at a bargain price.
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Bright Black enamelled casing, electro-plated goblet and shoulder. Price only Rs. 4-8.
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MISS MARIE CORELLI.

CONDEMNATION OF MODERN MATERIALISM.

Miss Marie Corelli addressed a large audience at Leeds Town Hall on Oct. 8, the Lord Mayor of Leeds presiding at the meeting. The subject of Miss Corelli's address, from which the following are extracts, was "The Life Everlasting":—

I am not aware how much or how little the members of the Theosophical Lodge of Leeds who are present conform to the various creeds presented by the churches. What I do know is that every Sunday thousands of persons attend Divine service and solemnly swear that they believe in the "Life Everlasting." They say, priests and people together: "I believe in the resurrection of the dead; and the life everlasting."

Now, when they say this it is to be supposed that they really and truly mean it. But do they? That is a serious question. If they do not believe. . . . then such a declaration is mere falsehood and blasphemy. This is not a pleasant way of putting it. No. But it is true; and truth—to some people is never pleasant. But I cannot tell you that it is either safe or advisable to swear to a lie. The matter is perfectly straight and simple. If you believe in the "Life Everlasting" your conduct will show it; if you do not believe then you have no right whatever to call the Eternal God to witness your act of hypocrisy.

Science teaches that the beginnings of material life on this planet were evolved from a simple cell. Therein was the germ from which sprang all the complex mass of cells which now compose our human system. Behind that scientific discovery, and organised perfectly in exactly the same way, the spiritual personality in each one of us is evolved from a radiant cell of eternal and indestructible energy, emanating directly from God.

The word soul suggests to the majority of people a strange "something" vague and indefinite, something that is not quite real. Let me tell you—and I want to impress it upon you as forcibly as I can—that there is nothing in all this universe more real than the spiritual creature within each one of us—the personality which is actually you, and which will always be you, and which will never die. . . . From the first radiant cell it has evolved in past phases of experience a complex network of radiant cells, composing a delicate and ethereal organisation which is still in process of development. It has a form and brain altogether apart from the form and brain you are materially conscious of—it is fine as air and subtler than ether—and it uses your material mechanism as a temporary medium of expression. According to its capacity and education is your knowledge and appreciation of the beautiful and the true.

"BLIND LEADERS OF THE BLIND."

How many persons we meet who are blind to all natural beauty, who never raise their eyes from the ground to look at the clouds or the stars, to whom the heavenly glory of the sunrise and sunset make no appeal, and for whom a lovely landscape means merely a place to pass through and forget! Yet clouds and stars, and sun and landscape, are all miracles of eternal force, persistency, and intelligence, of which we are a part; but there are "blind leaders of the blind" who are weighted down by gross materialism which they do not choose to shake off, so that, having eyes, they see not, and having ears they will not understand.

There is a special point I would ask you to dwell upon earnestly in your minds, because it is a practical proof of the Life Everlasting. There is no waste in the Universe. Not so much as a grain of dust or a drop of dew is wasted. Every scientist will confirm this. Is it reasonable, then, to suppose that the thoughts, and ideals, and hopes of man are of less account than dust or dew? Or that his life is merely a matter of getting enough to eat, and to spend and keep himself going for seventy years or so, and then—utter extinction?

With a steadfast will we can always—spiritually—be what we choose to be. We can be as gods, or we can be a mere mass of selfish, blind units, eating, drinking, and sleeping, and living a life no higher in purpose than that of the animals we are permitted to dominate.

SPIRITUAL CAUSES OF WAR.

At the present time, when the greatest war ever known is shaking the world, can we, dare we say the visitation is undeserved? Have the nations now warring together obeyed or disobeyed the eternal laws? Have not some of them questioned the very existence of God, and allowed atheists and materialists to dominate their literature and govern their Press? What have we done to prove our faith in the "Life Everlasting"? How have we shown that we believe in the eternal personality of the soul? For years of happy peace, crowned with more blessings from God than we have recognised or merited, we have made self-worship our creed. We have pampered self; our one idea has been, and for that matter still is in a great measure to feed, clothe, and amuse self—always the material self, never the spiritual.

The result of this has been satiety, restlessness, and constant dissatisfaction; we convince ourselves that we never get enough money, and never have enjoyment equal to our need; we are always on the rush for some new sensation, for wealth, position, power, pleasure—all for bodily self alone—and so we turn liberty into licence. A certain distinguished theosophist has given it out that a "Dark Host" of evil spirits are at work in the causes of this most fearful war. But there is no "Dark Host" in the whole universe, save misguided thought and arrogant, ill-directed will. These are the army of Satan—no more and no less than the disobedient and rebellious thoughts of man. The prophet of old time knew the full weight of his meaning when he said: "Behold, I will bring evil upon this people, even the fruit of their thoughts."

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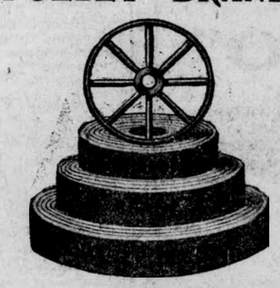

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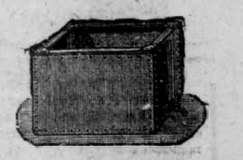

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SUNDAY SERVICES

(23rd Sunday after Trinity, 7th Nov.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street, Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Agutter in G.; Hymns 221, 222, 316, 447; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Stanford in B. flat; Hymns 228, 427, 437; Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 a.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6.30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher: Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain; Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English: Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A., Rev. J. H. Robinson, M.A., (Marathi). Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., (Gujrati): Rev. L. Hari, English Services: 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6.30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor; Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani), Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill.—There will be no services in this Church until further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. C. B. Grey Collier; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy, Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road, Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7.30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzerathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass, Holy Communion and Sermon, 11 a.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion, or Matins alternately; 5-30 a.m., Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy; Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse, 6-20 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

CHUECH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort Senior Chaplain; Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint-Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Praise List, Psalms 100 (tune 15), Paraphrase 103, (tune 116), tune 35; Hymns 35 (tune 5) 153, 415, Holy Communion after Evening Service, Offertory for the poor.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: The Rev. R. M. Gray;

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe English Service 8-30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m. Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School 9.15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, 11 a.m. Morning Service, Rev. F. W. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service Rev. F. W. Wood.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. P. W. James; Evensong Service, Preacher: Rev. F. Hart; 4-45 p.m. Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. F. Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service; Preacher: Rev. P. W. James; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission: (Minister Rev. S. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel. (Tamil and Telugu Service).

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba, Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; Sunday School and Bible Class for men from 5 to 6 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu:—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services—Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 5.15 Sabbath School, Wednesday, 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Monte—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary, Church, Mazagon.—Vicar Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m. Week days 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m. Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar Very Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services Low Masses at 5-30, 7.30 and 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health), Vicar Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra—9-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-20, 6-20, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; (Children's) Mass 8.30 a.m. 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. E. Hillenkamp, S. J. Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction.

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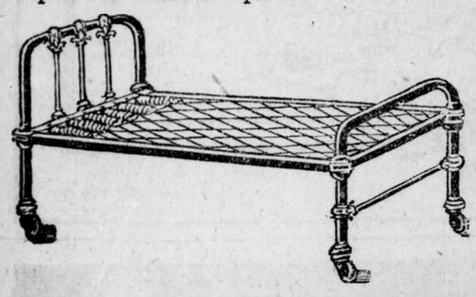

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ARRIVALS.

Nov. 5

City of Paris	Miller	Liverpool
Joysef Agoat Foherozeg	Crocco	Moyadiscio

Thursday, November 4th, 1915.

S. S. Ume Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Ume Maru arrived Colombo on the 4th instant. She leaves that port this night and is expected to arrive here on the 10th instant.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 4th instant.

S. S. Caledonia:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, with the homeward mails oft the 31st ultimo arrived Aden at 2 a.m. yesterday.

S. S. City of Paris:—The steamer City of Paris, 5,920 tons, Captain R. S. Miller, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, which port she lefft on the 13th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Joysef Agoat Foherozeg:—The steamer Joysef Agoat Foherozeg, 1,710 tons, Captain P Crocco, arrived here yesterday from Moyadiscio, which port she left on the 13th ultimo, in ballast.

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E. Cragoswald	Nunn	D. Nanji & Sons.
G Ponani		K. N & Co
K. Jeddah	Lotus	T. M. & Co
K. Nurani	Fanning	T. M. & Co
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HARBOUR WALL:

Mahanadi		B. S. N. Co
Indravati		B. S. N. Co
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VICTORIA DOCK.

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2 Wakasa Maru	Itsuno	N. Y. Kaisha
3 Artemis	Gjenstin	W. & A. G. & Co
4 Bahrein	Bonvet	T. M. & Co
5 Orangemoor	Edington	T. M. & Co
6 Alavi	Thomson	T. M. & Co
7 Clan Mackeller	Makepeace	J. F. & Co
8 Vita	Cammack	M. M. & Co
15 Chakla	Allen	M. M. & Co

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ALEXANDRA DOCK.

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6 Risaldar	Orkeshot	T. M. & Co
City of Paris	Miller	K. N. & Co.

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Persia (s) 1 pot palm rosa oil, Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Persia (s) 188 cwts. kismiss, M. Jafferbhoy; 120 cwts. kismiss, F. Mehrally & Co.; 40 cwts. kismiss, R. Dunji & Co.; 20 cwts. isinmaws, G. Suchidana; 550 cwts. almond kernels, M. Jafferbhoy; 250 cwts. kismiss, D. Haridas & Co.; 1 bale woollen carpet, Cox's Shipping Agency; 2 bags cotton waste, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 44 bales hemp, M. Gowrishanker; 20 cwts. cashewnuts, Ali Bros.; 10 casks Indian chutney, D. P. Batha & Co.; 30 casks Indian chutney, M. Poonjaji & Sons; 105 cwts. mother of pearl shells, G. H. Esmail; 57 cwts. mother of pearl shells, N. Kassam; 57 cwts. mother of pearl shells, G. Suchidana; 275 cwts. kismiss, E. Mahomed; 35 cwts. fishmaws, J. M. Rahimtoola; 8 bales goat skins, E. Sewjee; 10 bales cowhides, E. Sewjee; 2 bales buffalo hides, E Sewjee; 40 bales cowhides, A. Cassam; 32 bales cowhides, V. Esmail; 40 bales cowhides, H. E. Goolam Mahomed & Sons; 50 bales cowhides, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 60 bales cowhides, A. Abdoola & Co.; 18 bales cowhides, R. M. Kooka; 34 bales sheep skins, R. M. Kooka; 40 bales cowhides, C. Rahimtoola & Sons; 4 cases cotton curtains, L. B. Bhootwala; 5 package woollen carpets, King King & Co.; 258 cwts. kismiss, D. Passoo & Co.; 66 cwts. kismiss, P. Jethabhoy; 75 cwts. kismiss, T. Canji & Co.; 175 cwts. kismiss, R. Dewjee & Co.; 195 cwts. raisins, Aldridge Salmon & Co.; 500 cwts. myrabolams, D. Bombanji; 4 bales hemp, D. M. Doongaji & Co.; 35 bales cowhides, H. A. Oomer & Sons; 28 bales cowhides, Hlsha & E. H. Mahomed; 12 bales sheep skins, Abba & E. H. Mahomed; 71 bales cowhides, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 48 bales cowhides, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 30 bales sheep skins, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia (s) 2 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook & Sons.

FOR HULL.

Othello (s) 8,008 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 10,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Favignana (s) 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Roma (s) 1,130 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Favignana (s) 47 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Roma (s)200 bales cotton, N. H. Kayani & Co.; 600 bales cotton, H. M. Mehta & Co.; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 11,511 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiana & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Taiyabi (s) 120 cwts. Indian old rubber S E. Betell.

FOR MOJI.

Wakasa Maru (s) 43 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru (s) 91 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 4 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.
Penang Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, C Bomanji & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakasa Maru (s) 200 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakasa Maru (s) 350 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS,

November 5.

S. S. Madras from Singapore, Agents, L. Ebrahimji:—32,382 pieces planks, 30 kegs oxalic acid, 1,040 cases milk, 700 drums carbide.

S. S. Islami from Aden, Agents, T. Morrison & Co.:—9 bags rice, 22 bags gum Arabic, 13 bundles warras, 29 bales cowhides, 53 bales sheep skins, 4 bales zebra hides, 17 bundles, 29 packages fishfins, 50 bags starch.

S. S. Artimis from Kristania, Agents, W. & A. Graham & Co.:—919 reels, 7,513 bales paper, 12,018 kegs nails, 300 cases preserves, 4,504 bundles, 90 cases planed boards, 1,873 bundles floorings.

S. S. Chupra from London, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—24 cases motor car and parts, 13 cases boots and shoes, 7 cases gas mantles, 364 cases beer, 204 cases wine, 85 cases whisky, 13 cases brandy, 14 cases rum, 17 cases champagne, 11 cases insect powder, 4 cases potash iodide, 2 cases sulphuric acid 3 cases soda bicarb, 1 case nitric acid, 1 case muriatic acid, 39 drums magnesium chloride, 50 bottles quicksilver, 1 case vaseline, 554 barrels, 27 casks asphalte, 1 case fluoric acid, 2 cases ether, 20 kegs litharge, 1 case sarsaparilla, 3 drums caustic soda, 1 case borax, 2 cases boracic acid, 1 case tannic acid, 22 cases epsom salt, 1 c case carbolic acid, 5 cases tartaric acid, 7 cases glycerine, 21 casks crucibles, 5 cases, 2 crates cycles, 5 cases, 5 kegs, 50 tons, chalk, 20 cases mineral water, 7 crates, 1 cask, 82 pieces earthenware, 507 cases medicine, 6 cases, 1 cask magnesia, 1 case aniline dye, 1 case enamelware, 26 drums zinc chloride, 6 cases coffee essence, 30 cases gripe water, 4 cases soda, 5 cases magnesium carbonate 300 cases wincarnis, 12 cases cod liver oil, 33 cases vinegar, 7 cases chocolate, 9 cases perfumery, 39 cases fruit salts, 99 cases, 161 bales paper, 54 cases confectionery, 2 cases leather laces, 202 cases, 19 packages provisons, 21 cases photo material, 1 case herbs, 20 cases, 14 casks blacking, 164 drums turpentine, 422 pig lead, 16 cases invalids food, 10 cases petrol jelly, 264 cases gin, 75 barrels flour, 139 cases biscuits, 26 cases buffers, 14 cases, 1 bale leather belting, 39 cases sauce, 26 cases tinned meats, 393 cases, 251 packages "O" stores, 80 kegs, 1,128 cases nails, 140 kegs, 15 cases colour, 3 cases phosphodyne, 39 cases bovril, 60 cases glue, 108 cases tar, 1 case sulphate of iron, 8 barrels, 260 kegs white lead, 6 cases cosmatic, 415 drums, 689 kegs, 38 cases paint, 8 drums, 1 case cement, 10 cases pipeclay, 3 cases mustard, 10 cases barley, 2 cases coconut oil, 20 kegs putty, 76 cases, 10 casks metal polish, 14 cases plaster of Paris, 1 case petroleum ointment, 163 cases soap, 2 cases salt, 282 casks tallow, 3 cases rubber sheeting, 30 drums cylinder oil, 20 bales twine, 6 cases surgical instruments, 14 bales canvas 8 cases gum, 1 bale cotton, 28 cases varnish, 4 bales cotton wool, 3 cases essential oil, 10 cases, 9 chests tea, 1 case nut oil, 16 cases emery cloth, 1 case sweet oil, 3 cases virol 1 case essence, 1 case capsules, 20 cases hair oil, 3 cases cheese, 7 cases ham, 3 cases bacon, 8 cases peronide hydrogen, 4 cases scrubbs ammonia, 4 cases ammonia, 1 case jelly powder, 1 bale hides, 71 cases soap and candles, 1 case rhino horns, 5 kegs salammoniac, 10 cases herrings, 68 cases glaxo, 300 drums disinfectant fluid, 51 cases, 13 casks glass bottles, 25 cases spirit preparation, 1 case formaldehyde, 3 cases perfumed spirits, 1 case cosmatic and pomade, 1 keg dextrine, 40 casks chloride of lime, 1 keg potash permaganate, 2 cases marble, 2 casks lubricating oil, 150 barrels, 3 cases grease, 4 barrels soda chromate, 55 cases kesora, 15 casks pitch, 4 cases tyres, 3 cases tobacco, 78 cases cogarettes.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 5th November, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind but drier in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Night temperature is in defect in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The depression in the Bay of Bengal has developed into a storm of considerable intensity and its centre appears to lie close to Masulipatam, where the wind velocity is 30 miles an hour this morning. The associated rainfall though nearly general on the north Madras coast has as yet been only light or moderate there. The storm may cross the coast during the day. Some showers have fallen also in Malabar.

Nearly general rain is likely on the north Madras coast and in the Madras Deccan and south Hyderabad and some showers in the south Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Malabar and possibly south-east Madras

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on FRIDAY, the 5th of November, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st June to Date	Rainfall Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	80.7	62.0	71	..	0	—0.04
Do. (4th)						..
Jask	34.5	71.5	81	..	..	..
Do. (4th)						..
Muskat	82.3	72.2	72	..	0	—0.12
Do. (4th)						
PUNJAB—	91.6	62.8	54	..	0	0
Multan	84.3	46.1	56	..	0	0
Rawalpindi	87 8	51.5	78	..	0	0
Lahore						
Hissar	88.7	49 1	78	..	0	—0.16
Ambala	87.0	59.0	46	..	0	—0.03
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES—	89 4	58.5	44	..	0	—0.03
Agra	90 3	56.1	66	..	0	—0.09
Malnpuri	91.1	55.8	41	..	0	—0.03
Jhansi	85.8	58. 1	82	..	0	—0 18
Cawnpore	87.3	58.5	65	..	0	—0.08
Allahabad						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	93 1	56.0	52	..	0	0
Jacobabad	82.9	68 9	85	..	0	—0 03
Karachi	89 2	60 0	49	..	0	0 01
Ajmer	91 5	58 2	38	..	0	0.01
Jaipur	92 2	62 6	37	..	0	0
Kotah						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—	93 0	63 0	63	..	0	0
Bhuj	84 7	76 1	76	..	0	0
Dwarka	87.4	67.0	46	..	0	0
Veraval	93 6	58.9	48	..	0	0
Rajkot	94.8	63 8	40	..	0	0
Bhavnagar Para	94.5	61 5	51	..	0	0
Surat	96 8	67 6	27	..	0	0
Ahmedabad	97 7	59 2	33	..	0	0
Deesa	88.6	57.0	33	..	0	—0.03
Neemuch	87 1	54.3	43	..	0	
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	83.5	58 1	63	..	0	—0.09
Jubbulpore	86 2	59 0	33	..	0	—0.03
Saugor	85.9	54.9	59	..	0	—0.03
Hoshangabad	89.0	62 3	57	..	0	—0.08
Khandwa	90.5	56.5	52	..	0	0.10
Akola	88.0	64.8	40	..	0	—0 08
Amrcati	85 8	66.0	52	..	0	—0.22
Nagpur	86 3	65.0	66	..	0	0 25
Chanda	87 5	67 6	62	..	0	—0.16
Ralpur						
KONKAN—	88 3	73 8	64	..	0	—0.19
Bombay	92.5	70 1	35	..	0	—0.20
Ratnagiri	85 2	71.3	70	..	0	—0 38
Mormugao	87 8	69.1	76	..	0	—0.80
Kaiwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	89 4	52 1	49	..	0	—0.10
Malegaon	85 2	54 8	32	..	0	—0.19
Ahmednagar	85 6	52.3	46	..	0	—0.22
Poona	88.6	64 1	37	..	0	—0.40
Sholapur	85.8	65 1	42	..	0	—0.32
Bijapur	82 3	59 5	55	..	0	—0.06
Belgaum	85 8	61 0	22	..	0	—0.19
Aurangabad	86.2	65 3	61	..	0	—0.22
Nizamabad (Indur.)	85.9	69.4	70	..	0	—0.51
Hyderabad						
MALABAR AND CEYLON	86 6	74.4	83	..	0	—0.89
Mangalore	86.0	67.1	84	..	0.01	—1.42
Calicut	87.7	64.8	82	0.83	1.66	—0.27
Cochin	85 4	78.5	75	0.01	6.00	3.72
Colombo						
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	87.2	73.7	91	0.20	0.20	—2 07
Masulipatam	87 3	72.5	49	..	0	—0.71
Bellary	92.1	74 8	82	0.03	0.03	—0.76
Cuddapah	88.3	71 6	92	0.94	0 94	—1.32
Madras	77.0	65.8	77	..	0	—0.97
Bangalore	86.2	70 3	81	..	0	—0.53
Coimbatore	79.2	76.0	82	..	0	—1.01
Trichinopoly	86.3	76 9	81	..	00.1	—3.8
Negapatam						

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

The storm in the Bay has its centre this morning about 150 miles to the east of Nellore and is of considerable intensity and has given rain to the coast districts of the Bay.

The chief amounts are; Diamond Island 1¾ inches, Cox's Bazar 4, Barisal, Madras 1, Calingaptam 1¼, Nellore, Waltair, Gopalapur ¾.

Increase of rain along east coast of the Peninsula is forecasted.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 5th November 1915 was 30.022 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th November, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.821	Inches.
Temperature of Air	80.8	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.0	"
Dew Point	66.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0 618	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloud=10)	1.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	88.3	"
Minimum do. do.	73.6	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	147	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still	Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
FRI.	5	m 9 14	27 0	5	m 3 7	18 4
		10 4a	28 2		3 26a	15 9
SAT.	6	m 9 56	27 7	6	m 3 52	18 5
		10 48a	29 3		4 3a	14 7
SUN	7	m 10 38	27 10	7	m 4 37	18 2
		11 33a	30 0		4 43a	13 10
MON.	8	m 11 21	27 11	8	m 5 23	18 1
					5 27a	18 6
TU	9	m 0 19	30 4	9	m 6 10	18 3
		0 5a	27 8		6 10a	13 7
WED	10	m 1 6	30 2	10	m 7 0	18 7
		0 52a	27 2		6 55a	14 3
THUR	11	m 1 54	29 8	11	m 7 56	19 1
		1 44a	26 4		7 43a	15 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 5 (Friday)	" 6h. 40m.	" 6h. 4m
" 6 (Saturday)	" 6h. 41m.	" 6h. 4m.
" 7 (Sunday)	" 6h. 41m.	" 6h. 4m.
" 8 (Monday)	" 6h. 42m.	" 6h. 4m.
" 9 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 42m.	" 6h. 3m.
" 10 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 43m.	" 6h. 3m.
" 11 (Thursday)	" 6h. 43m.	" 6h. 3m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, 1915 October 23rd. 5h 45-5m. a.m. Last Quarter 1915 October 31st 10h. 9-3m. a.m. New Moon 1915 November 7th 1h. 22-3m. p.m., First Quarter 1915, November 14th 4h. 33-0 a.m.

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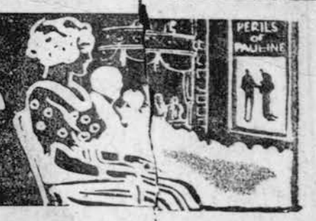
The Perils of Pauline



Written by Charles Goddard, the Distinguished Playwright

Co-Author with Paul Dickey, of **"The Misleading Lady," "The Ghost Breaker," "The Man from the Sea," Etc.**

The Perils of Pauline

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

In the previous chapter of this fascinating story Pauline sets out for a trip in a motor boat, accompanied only by Cyrus, her pet bull terrier. This is the boat in whose hull Owen the night before has bored a hole which is certain to send it to the bottom after a few hours. When far down the bay, Pauline is horrified to see the boat rapidly filling with water from the gaping hole in the bottom. In the distance she sees a sail and with a prayer on her lips she puts the boat at top speed toward this one chance of life.

(Continued from Friday.)

CHAPTER XL.

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"By George, I believe we'd better go after her. She's been out of sight for an hour."

Harry Marvin was nervously pacing the deck of the yacht as it lay at anchor in the bay. He had just lowered [illegible] glasses for the fiftieth time since Pauline's departure in the motor-boat and had turned to Owen with a look of alarm.

"I really don't believe that there is any cause for worry," Mr. Marvin," said the secretary blandly.

"No cause to worry—with a helpless girl, who can't even handle a motor-boat, out alone in one of the most powerful craft ever built? I think there IS cause."

"She is very capable in all such matters; she handles an automobile perfectly."

"Perfectly reckless," volleyed Harry. "I believe I'll order the anchor up and go after her."

"But in that way we are more likely to lose track of her than by staying here."

"That's so," Harry admitted. "But I WOULD like to know what is keeping her out so long. Why, it's nearly time for us to sail."

"She's only taunting us," laughed Owen. "You didn't want to let her go out alone in the motor boat; so now she is going to worry you for revenge."

"There go the battleships," said Harry, as the far boom of a heavy gun announced the beginning of the target practice.

The "sail" that Pauline had sighted from the sinking motor boat and toward which she now drove desperately, was not a sail, as she discovered on closer view. It was a great white sheet of canvas stretched between two masts or uprights that were fixed in the deck of what seemed to be an old canal boat. Pauline was trying to puzzle on the meaning of the strange craft and its peculiar rig when suddenly her attention was gripped by a graver problem. The engine of the motor boat had stopped.

The water which now half-filled the little vessel had found its way at last through the protection-walls around the motor. Without propulsion, the head of the boat swung slowly around, and, within a hundred feet of the goal she sought, Pauline felt herself baffled anew. The motor boat began to drift.

Pauline seized the oar and plied it with all her strength. She managed to swing the boat again, and standing almost knee-deep in water, paddling now on one side, now on the other, she fought on toward the sheeted hulk.

It was only a question of time now. The water continued to flow in through the subtle leak that Raymond Owen had cut in the bottom of the boat. Pauline could feel the rise of the water; she could feel the increasing weight of the craft as the paddling became more and more difficult.

On the seat behind her, with his paws still set patiently upon the now useless wheel, the little bull terrier waited and watched without a whimper.

"It IS a canal boat," Pauline said to herself, as she forced the sinking boat past the stern of the hulk. "And it's anchored; there are the chains. I wonder what in the world it is for.

She began to call again, hoping that there might be some one aboard the vessel; but no answer came. There was not the slightest sign of life on the deck or in the low-set cabin.

A sudden gulping groan—and Pauline felt the motor boat quiver from stem to stern.

Two more desperate paddle strokes and she was within reach of the forechains of the hulk. She stepped back, caught Cyrus under her arm and then, just as the water filled launch was sucked into the sea from beneath her feet, she grasped the chains and swung herself to the side of the mysterious barge.

In spite of the weird loneliness, the puzzling surroundings, the fearful uncertainty that still beset her, she reached the low deck with a prayer of thanks on her lips. Here was safety, at least for a time. Here were solid planks under her feet. Here was probably a kind of shelter—if need be. She moved toward the door of the cabin to investigate. Cyrus ran ahead of her, sniffing suspiciously at every corner. But he made no sign of discovery, and Pauline stepped down the rickety steps into the dim cabin without fear.

There was not a sign of human habitation, save a small pine table, two tottering chairs and the wreck of an old desk—furnishings so weak from age and wear that they seemed to have been abandoned as part of the useless hulk.

But was it abandoned? Was it useless? Pauline asked herself again as she explored a small cupboard in the wall. Surely there must be some object in the anchoring of even such a battered ruin out at sea. Surely some one must have rigged up the strange sail as a sort of signal. And that someone—Pauline trusted and prayed—would come and find her and take her back to Harry.

She sat down on one of the quaking chairs and began to wring the water from the bottom of her dress. Cyrus came back from his tour of inspection apparently satisfied that all was safe. He sat before Pauline and so reported with his confident eyes

"Oh, you precious puppy! What would I do now if you were not with me?" cried Pauline, suddenly catching him in her arms. He barked joyously, but next instant, with a wild squirming, he tore himself free and dashed out of the cabin, yelping wildly.

Pauline, too, had felt and heard strange things. The hulk had suddenly trembled with a peculiar fore-and-aft motion, and next instant, on the seaward side, sounded the mighty splash of some huge missile flung into the waves.

Pauline breathlessly followed Cyrus to the deck. She found the dog standing under the great sheet of sail-cloth, looking up at it and barking. Through the cloth there was a hole as large around as the body of a man. Pauline gazed in wonder, but her bewilderment was brief. Before she had time to search her mind for possibilities, the mystery was clearly and alarmingly solved for her.

There was a weird whistling sound, a crash that seemed to turn the hulk over on its side, and the aft section of the little cabin was torn to splinters by a battleship projectile. The huge messenger of destruction drove its way through the outer side of the cabin below the water line. The distant "boom!" of the gun followed it.

There was no longer any doubt in the mind of Pauline. All flashed clearly now—the meeting with the young officers the day before, their errand of buying a barge for a naval target. What a fool she had been not to have thought of that the moment she saw the sail! But what else could she have done but seek refuge here anyway? There was no other place. It was only the pity, the helplessness, the hopelessness of exchanging one form of death for another—of finding new peril where she hoped to have found shelter and ultimate rescue—that harrowed her now.

She tried to make her way down into the cabin. She found the way clear. But inside there was havoc. Nothing was left but the old desk and one of the chairs. The roof of the cabin had crumpled in over the place where the shell had gone through. The place was stifling with the dust of debris. And, more terrifying than all, through the rift in the cabin floor came up the first seeping of the sea.

Pauline watched for a minute, in a sort of fascination of fear, the slow mounting of the water. But another crash on deck drew her there.

This time she found that one of the tall masts which had held the target had been broken off in the middle by a projectile. The target dropped into a flabby triangle upon the other mast.

But still across the water the booming of the guns sounded. There must be other targets near, Pauline thought. Surely this one was **useless now.**

Her surmise was [illegible] in its very moment of utterance. [illegible]th projectile, falling short, cleft the [illegible] into white spume as it struck the side [illegible] hulk.

Thrown to the deck by the impact, Pauline crawled again to the cabin. Cyrus had stopped barking and followed her, a mute companion of her despair.

As she stepped to the floor of the cabin her feet felt again the chill of water. It was an inch deep in the cabin. It was coming in from two sides now.

Pauline made her way to the old desk, opened it and felt its farthest crevices. Even in her dire straits, a little cry of joy came to her [illegible] found the stub of a pencil. Then as she found paper in one of the drawers completed the moment's triumph. Pauline wrote hastily:

"Am on board your target. It is sinking. Help! PAULINE MARVIN."

"Oh, Cyrus, can you do it? Can you do it and not be drowned yourself?" she cried, childishly, but very seriously, to the dog as she carried him to the deck.

She moved to the bow of the wreck, and, shading her eyes with her hand, made out clearly the line of battleships, fringed with evanescent white, as the huge guns boomed.

Holding the dog's head with one hand and pointing off with the other: "That's where you must go, Cyrus. Here, take this to Harry! Jump!"

The animal hesitated a moment, as if it realized that the familiar trick was not to be so easily played here as on the veranda at home. But when Pauline urged him to the rail and pointed to the water, he plunged in. For an instant the little white body vanished beneath the surface, but, as Pauline watched, breathless, she saw it rise again. Cyrus still held the paper in his teeth, as he swam off sturdily toward the ships.

Pauline gazed after the tiny form until it was beyond her vision.

"Target No. 1 seems dead, sir, Shall we take up a new position and open on No. 6?" asked Lieutenant Selwyn, saluting his commander on the forward deck of the flagship.

"How many hits on No. 1?" asked the white haired Admiral.

"Four out of four shots, sir—two on the target and two in the hulk."

"Going down, I suppose?"

Selwyn levelled his glasses out over the water. "Apparently she is, sir. The target is hanging by one mast. It wouldn't register a hit if we made it."

"Very well, take on No. 6.

"Just a moment, sir," said Selwyn in a puzzled voice. He still held the glasses to his eyes, but was scanning not the target now, but the waves between the battleship and target. "Would you mind looking, sir? I believe there is some one or something swimming in that sea."

The Admiral took the glasses. "Sea gull, probably," he smiled at the young officer. "I suppose you'll have us putting a boat over to rescue a porpoise from drowning one of these days."

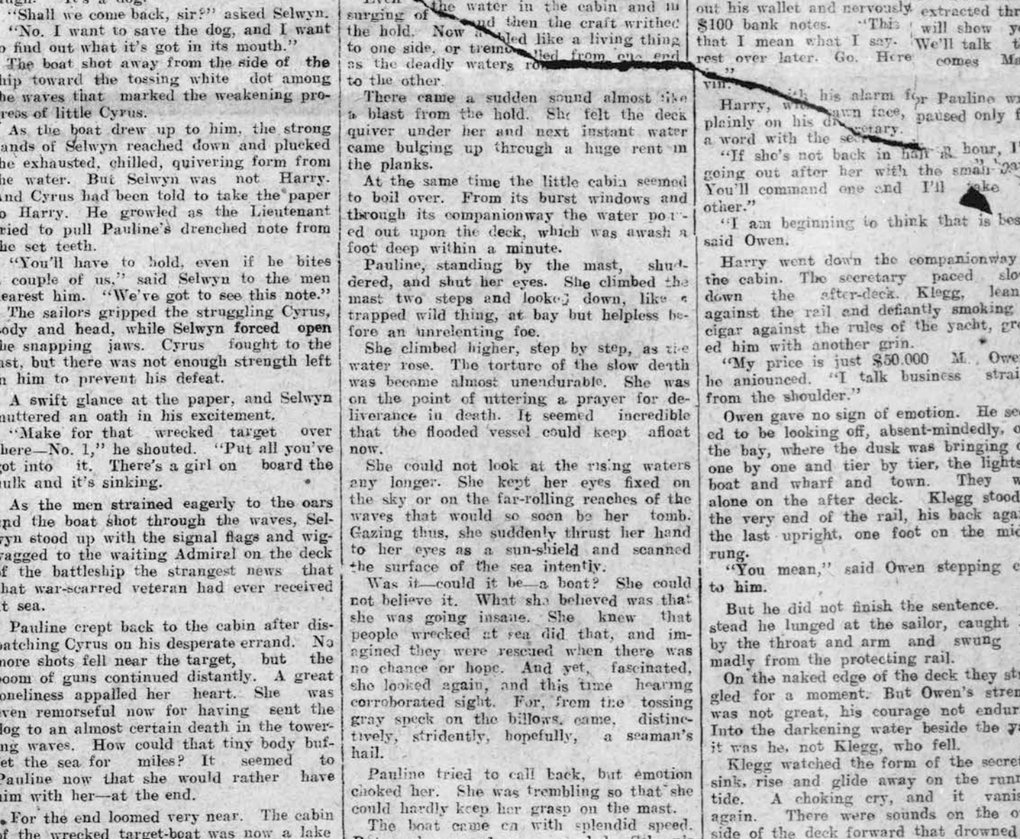
"No, but."——

"Um-m—yes, by George, there is something. It looks like—what is it, anyway? It doesn't swim like a man."

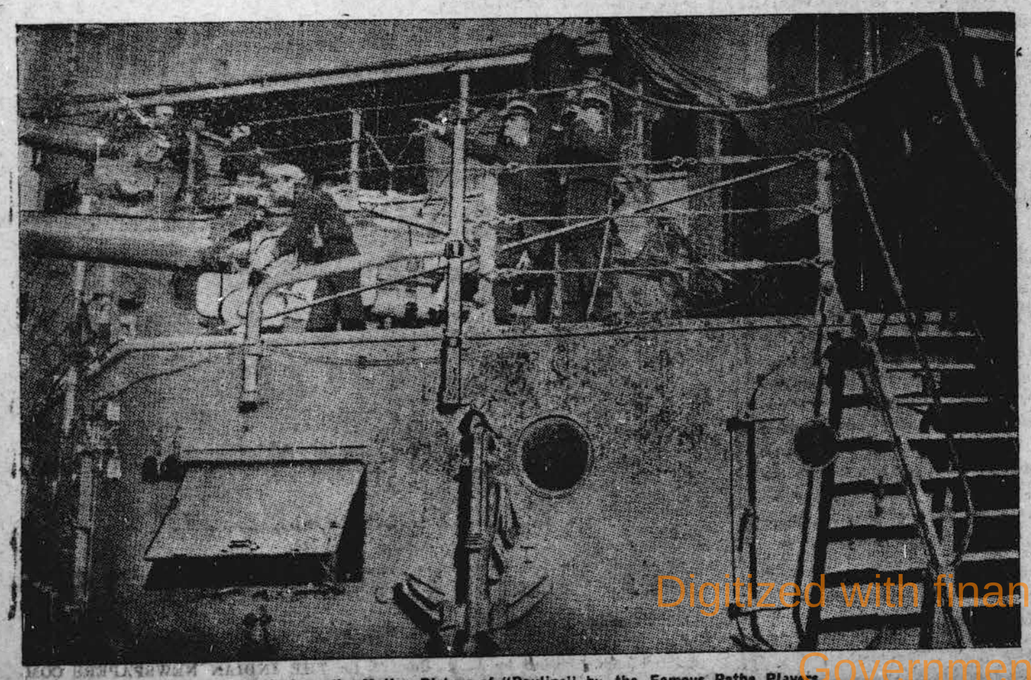
"Shall we see, sir?"

"By all means."

Down the deck Selwyn's ringing voice



This is from the Motion Picture of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players.
"Now don't scold us—Cyrus and me!" commanded Pauline.



This is from the Motion Picture of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players.
"I believe there is somebody swimming in that sea," said Selwyn.

instant a ship's sounded a command. In an [illegible] full crew.

boat was being lowered with a [illegible] admiral

As they reached the water the [illegible] reached the rail above them. "I've found out what it is," he called down with a laugh. "It's a dog."

"Shall we come back, sir?" asked Selwyn.

"No. I want to save the dog, and I want to find out what it's got in its mouth."

The boat shot away from the side of the ship toward the tossing white dot among the waves that marked the weakening progress of little Cyrus.

As the boat drew up to him, the strong hands of Selwyn reached down and plucked the exhausted, chilled, quivering form from the water. But Selwyn was not Harry. And Cyrus had been told to take the paper to Harry. He growled as the Lieutenant tried to pull Pauline's drenched note from the set teeth.

"You'll have to hold, even if he bites a couple of us," said Selwyn to the men nearest him. "We've got to see this note."

The sailors gripped the struggling Cyrus, body and head, while Selwyn forced open the snapping jaws. Cyrus fought to the last, but there was not enough strength left in him to prevent his defeat.

A swift glance at the paper, and Selwyn muttered an oath in his excitement.

"Make for that wrecked target over there—No. 1," he shouted. "Put all you've got into it. There's a girl on board the hulk and it's sinking.

As the men strained eagerly to the oars and the boat shot through the waves, Selwyn stood up with the signal flags and wigwagged to the waiting Admiral on the deck of the battleship the strangest news that that war-scarred veteran had ever received at sea.

Pauline crept back to the cabin after dispatching Cyrus on his desperate errand. No more shots fell near the target, but the boom of guns continued distantly. A great loneliness appalled her heart. She was even remorseful now for having sent the dog to an almost certain death in the towering waves. How could that tiny body buffet the sea for miles? It seemed to Pauline now that she would rather have him with her—at the end.

For the end loomed very near. The cabin of the wrecked target-boat was now a lake from the force of the inrush of the ever-widening leak, partly from the violent rocking of the hulk. Pauline sat down on the top step of the cabin entrance, and, with her hands pressed to her face, watched the rapid rising of the tide. Every new inch dampened on the line of the dry wall marked a moment's progress toward her doom.

"If I could only make it seem that I didn't get into trouble with the motor boat!" she said to herself.

"Harry will never forgive himself for letting me go. I shall have broken his heart, and I shall be dead and unable to comfort him. Oh, if I ever—by any chance—should be saved, I will marry him, marry him, marry him to-morrow, and never do another foolish thing as long as I live."

A sudden lurch of the side-heavy craft sent a splash of water to her boot-top. She drew back and got to her feet. She was not afraid of the dampness, for she was drenched head to foot from her frantic endeavors to stay the leaks in the cabin; but these insinuating, subtle tongues of water that grew more and more menacing each moment made her shudder. She thought of the man in "Toilers of the Sea" who had sat in the rock-cleft while the tide crept up over him and killed him. But he had wanted to die. He had lost the one he loved. She—she wanted, with all the strength of her pulsing youth, to live and love.

It seemed hours since she had sent the dog overboard, but she knew that the ships that loomed clearly to her vision were really miles away. She walked to the forward deck and leaned against the surviving mast of the target. Into the mast at intervals, on either side, had been driven heavy spikes to be used as steps by the riggers in adjusting the target. Pauline wondered why some one was not sent to repair the target.

Even here on deck she could feel the surging of the water in the cabin and now and then the craft writhed like a living thing as the deadly waters rolled from one end to the other.

There came a sudden sound almost like a blast from the hold. She felt the deck quiver under her and next instant water came bulging up through a huge rent in the planks.

At the same time the little cabin seemed to boil over. From its burst windows and through its companionway the water poured out upon the deck, which was awash a foot deep within a minute.

Pauline, standing by the mast, shuddered, and shut her eyes. She climbed the mast two steps and looked down, like a trapped wild thing, at bay but helpless before an unrelenting foe.

She climbed higher, step by step, as the water rose. The torture of the slow death was become almost unendurable. She was on the point of uttering a prayer for deliverance in death. It seemed incredible that the flooded vessel could keep afloat now.

She could not look at the rising waters any longer. She kept her eyes fixed on the sky or on the far-rolling reaches of the waves that would so soon be her tomb. Gazing thus, she suddenly thrust her hand to her eyes as a sun-shield and scanned the surface of the sea intently.

Was it—could it be—a boat? She could not believe it. What she believed was that she was going insane. She knew that people wrecked at sea did that, and imagined they were rescued when there was no chance or hope. And yet, fascinated, she looked again, and this time hearing corroborated sight. For, from the tossing gray speck on the billows, came, distinctively, stridently, hopefully, a seaman's hail.

Pauline tried to call back, but emotion choked her. She was trembling so that she could hardly keep her grasp on the mast.

The boat came on with splendid speed. But such speed was needed. Selwyn's keen eye could see that without his glasses.

"Hang on!" he cried cheerily through his megaphone. "We'll be there in a—Jump! Jump!" he finished wildly as he saw the target boat topple, squirm and plunge, stern first, to the bottom.

Pauline had jumped. For a moment the waves enveloped her. But, rising, she had strength and heart to swim, and, within a minute's time she had been lifted into the ship's boat.

Cyrus came creeping toward her, his ears adroop with the chagrin of having delivered her message to the wrong person.

Raymond Owen, standing at the rail of the yacht forward, felt a silent presence behind him. He turned to confront Klegg, the old sailor, who had seen Pauline off that morning in the motor boat.

"What in the world are you standing there for—like a ghost?" demanded the secretary.

"I wanted to ask for a word with you, sir."

"Well, a word about what?"

"I wanted to ask why you scuttled that motor boat," whispered Klegg, his weather-seared face twisting itself into an ugly and insinuating grin.

Raymond Owen gasped. For the first time in all the sordid record of his crimes he was disarmed, discovered. For an instant he gazed at Klegg with the wild, blazing eyes of a trapped beast; it seemed that he was about to spring upon the possessor of his secret. But quickly he mastered himself. He did not waste words in pretence or bravado.

"You—saw?" he asked.

"Yes, I—saw," mimicked Klegg grimly. "And for what I saw I want my price."

"You shall have it. Here." Owen drew out his wallet and nervously extracted three $100 bank notes. "This will show you that I mean what I say. We'll talk the rest over later. Go. Here comes Marvin."

[illegible]h his alarm for Pauline writ plainly on his [illegible] face, paused only for a word with the secretary.

"If she's not back in half an hour, I'm going out after her with the small boats. You'll command one and I'll take the other."

"I am beginning to think that is best," said Owen.

Harry went down the companionway to the cabin. The secretary paced slowly down the after-deck. Klegg, leaning against the rail and defiantly smoking a cigar against the rules of the yacht, greeted him with another grin.

"My price is just $50,000 M. Owen," he announced. "I talk business straight from the shoulder."

Owen gave no sign of emotion. He seemed to be looking off, absent-mindedly, over the bay, where the dusk was bringing out, one by one and tier by tier, the lights of boat and wharf and town. They were alone on the after deck. Klegg stood at the very end of the rail, his back against the last upright, one foot on the middle rung.

"You mean," said Owen stepping close to him.

But he did not finish the sentence. Instead he lunged at the sailor, caught him by the throat and arm and swung him madly from the protecting rail.

On the naked edge of the deck they struggled for a moment. But Owen's strength was not great, his courage not enduring. Into the darkening water beside the yacht it was he, not Klegg, who fell.

Klegg watched the form of the secretary sink, rise and glide away on the running tide. A choking cry, and it vanished again. There were sounds on the other side of the deck forward that drowned the cry and drew the attention of Klegg. He walked into the companionway and looked down. Selwyn and his men were helping Pauline from the battleship's boat to the deck. Harry came rushing from the cabin.

"Now don't scold us—Cyrus and me," commanded Pauline. "If you say 'I told you so,' I'll I'll"—

She caught from the deck a big cardboard waste paper box that one of the sailors had just emptied.

"But I did tell you so," insisted Harry. "However, thank heaven"——

His words were stifled under the enveloping box which Pauline brought down over his head with a crash.

He tore it off crossly, but her beaming face—the unutterable relief of finding her again—left no room for anger in his heart. She came toward him with outstretched arms.

"And this time it is true—I'm all through with adventures. Harry, I'm going to"——

"Marry me?" Polly! Do you mean it?"

"Yes."

As he clasped her in his arms, their forms, silhouetted in the lights of the yacht against the darkness beyond, were the last vision of a drowning man, who rose for the last time, tried to shout again, but, strangled by the water, sank slowly to his doom.

(THE END.)

This story will be shown in picture on 6th November, 1915.

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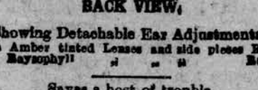

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